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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—A Newspaper for Everybody. 1. Anyone who takes a newspaper regularly from the Postoffice, whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTS OF COUNCILS.

PARIS, October 20.—Fifty-seven of the recently elected Councils have organized, twenty-seven choosing Republican Presidents.

MAYOR OF NICE DISMISSED.

The Mayor of Nice has been dismissed for recommending the election of persons favoring the separation of Nice from France.

BUCKLAND AND JERRARD SAFE.

BAYONNE, October 20.—There is no truth in the report of the assassination of Buckland, the correspondent of the New York *Times*, and Jerrard, representative of the English Carlist Committee.

Germany.

THE VON ARNIM TRIAL.

BERLIN, October 20.—A judge will leave this city to-morrow for Paris, for the purpose of examining the officials at the German Embassy in that city, thus expediting the trial of Count Von Arnim.

Spain.

LATEST NEWS BY WAY OF LONDON.

LONDON, October 21, 5:30 A. M.—Special dispatches to the *Times* from Spain, say: The negotiations for the surrender of the Carlist battalions commanded by Bermudo and Gerado have apparently failed. The story of the rising against Don Carlos in the Basque provinces is false. It originated in the conduct of an eccentric member of the Carlist provincial deputation, who spoke disrespectfully of Don Carlos, and vehemently advocated peace. The proposal to shoot him caused great excitement among his friends, which is the only foundation for the reported revolt. The Carlists on Sunday burned a manufactory and some houses within sight of the Republican lines before Bilbao. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 20.—Steamships Republic, China and Ethiopia, from New York, arrived out.

European Market's.

LONDON, October 20, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £47,000. Consols for money 93⅛@93⅜; for account 93⅜@93⅝. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 10? do. 1867, 10?; 10-40's, 10?; new 5's, 10?. New York Central, 95 ex interest; Erie, 17½; do preferred, 35. Linseed oil, 28s 6d.

PARIS, October 20.—Rentes 61 francs 90 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 20.—Cotton easier; middling upland 8d; Orleans 8¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales; American 8,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 35s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 21,000 quarters, of which 10,000 quarters were American. Bacon—long clear middles 52s.

ANTWERP, October 20.—Refined petroleum 25 francs.

BALTIMORE.

Fall Meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club.

BALTIMORE, October 20.—The annual fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club commenced to-day. The first race, a mile dash for all ages, was won by Harry Bassett; Grey Planet second; Lottie Moon third. Time 1:44½. The second race, the Dixie stakes for three-year-olds, two miles, was won by Vandalite; Madge second; Bridget third. Time 3:35½. The third race, two mile heats, was won by Bannerette. Time 3:37½, 3:39½ and 3:47¼. Mate won the first heat, but was distanced in the third. The hurdle race was won by Stonestone; Daylight second; Moonstone third.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The New York Treasury Defalcations

ALBANY, N. Y., October 20.—Phelps, the State Treasury official, convicted on indictments charging him with embezzlement, larceny and forgery, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years.

False Pretenses of a Texan Cattle Trader.

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—J. W. Haley, a cattle trader, of Texas, is represented to have recently obtained $10,000 from Rogers, Powers & Co., on the representation that he owned a large drove of cattle. He also obtained $5,000 from Barse & Snyder, and various sums from other firms, after which he sold his cattle for $40,000 and absconded, and has not since been heard of.

New Hampshire Bank Robbed of $100,000.

NASHUA, N. H., October 20.—The Souhegan National Bank, of Milford, was robbed last night by masked men, of about $25,000 in currency and bonds. The robbers previously visited the residence of the cashier and compelled him to accompany them to the bank and open the safe.

BOSTON, October 20.—Further investigations show that the securities taken from the Souhegan National Bank will amount to almost $100,000.

Professionals undoubtedly planned the robbery in advance. The cashier, Sawyer, has long been in the habit of leaving the keys of the bank in the possession of the postmaster of the town, whose office is about a quarter of a mile from the residence of Sawyer. This precaution was taken by the latter in order to guard against such a scheme as that followed out by the robbers. The parties engaged in the robbery seemed to be well aware of the disposition of the keys, and after placing a cord around Sawyer's neck, to prevent any outcry, forced him to accompany them by threatening to kill his babe in case he refused to comply with their demands. Arriving at the postoffice, the robbers effected an entrance by removing a pane of glass with a diamond, and the keys of the bank were soon in their possession.

Sea Captain's Mysterious Death at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 20.—John A. Carson, captain of the schooner Kate Winslow, was found in his cabin in an insensible condition, yesterday forenoon, and died last night. From appearances, it would seem that he had been foully dealt with, although nothing has as yet been divulged. Captain Carson has sailed the Lakes for years, and was one of the most trustworthy masters on the route.

Murder at Corry.

CORRY, PA., October 20.—A murder was committed on a girl named Mary Loichot, of Lancaster, New York, which was discovered Sunday. The city of Corry offers a reward of five hundred dollars for the conviction of the perpetrators.

Murder on the Steamer City of Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, October 20.—John Conlon, a deck hand on the steamer City of Vicksburg, was shot in the breast three times and instantly killed by Judd Clayton, a negro roustabout. After a long race, the negro was captured.

Arrest of a Noted Confidence Man.

LOUISVILLE, October 20.—Detective D. T. Bligh arrested J. B. Martin, a noted confidence man, to-day. Detectives of various parts of the country have been searching for Martin, on various criminal charges, for several years past.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mayne Reid, the novelist, is dangerously ill.

The Nevada State fair opened yesterday at Reno.

Base Ball—At New York, Atlantics 5, Mutuals 0.

The steamship Greece, from London, has arrived at New York.

The Irish rifle team is in Chicago, and will give an exhibition there to-day.

Steerage rates from New York to Europe have been increased to twenty dollars.

The British man-of-war Tenedos, from Panama and other Southern ports, has arrived at San Francisco.

The Louisiana Conference Committees met yesterday, and adjourned finally, having accomplished nothing.

Mrs. General Sherman, with her son and daughter, arrived in New York Monday night, on their way to St. Louis.

The Coast Wrecking Company's steamer A. Winants, of New York, is reported lost, with all on board, fifteen persons.

The estimated liabilities of Morgan Sons, of San Francisco, who failed on Monday, are over $350,000. It is said that the Grangers of California and Oregon are not sufferers by the failure.

The schooner American, with twenty-three thousand bushels of wheat, from Chicago to Buffalo, ran ashore yesterday morning on the south side of Long Point, Lake Erie, and is probably a total loss.

The Masonic Veteran Association, composed of men who have belonged to the order twenty-one years, held a meeting in Columbus yesterday, and elected the old officers. The next meeting will be held at Put-in-Bay, next September.

President Grant held a reception in the Palmer House, Chicago, which was attended by a large number of prominent citizens. He leaves the city to-day by the Michigan Southern Railroad, via St. Louis and Pittsburgh, for Washington.

A private letter from Fred A. Dockray to a friend in Boston, dated "Carcel Nacional, Santander, Spain, September 21st," briefly narrates his hard experience of Spanish injustice in Cuba, and adds: "I have to-day received an encouraging telegram from General Cushing, our Minister in Madrid."

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

Celebration of the Democratic Victories---Fatal Accident to a Gunner.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., October 20.—The late election has inspired a lively and joyous feeling among the Democrats of this city, and to-night a six-pounder is being fired a hundred times in honor of the Democratic victories. The streets are ablaze with great bonfires, nearly every house is covered with flags and Chinese lanterns, bands are playing national airs and speeches have been made by Hon. W. S. Neff, of Greencastle, Ind., Hon. M. C. Kerr, Congressman elect from the Third district, and others. A number of distinguished visitors, who are delegates to the Convention at Louisville for removing the National Capital are present. Great enthusiasm prevails.

Later.—A sad accident has just occurred. In loading the cannon, by some mismanagement, it was accidentally discharged, and Edward Tobin, one of the gunners, received probably fatal injuries. His left arm was torn completely off below the elbow, and his right hand was badly lacerated.

UTAH.

Thirteen Thousand Polygamists in the Territory—Cost of Uprooting the Evil.

SALT LAKE, October 20.—Eighteen indictments have been brought in by the Grand Jury. It it stated that some of the murders committed in the Territory years ago are being investigated, but it is probable most of the indictments found are for polygamy. The *News* this evening computes the number of Polygamists in the Territory at one thousand men, three thousand women and nine thousand children, and the cost and loss by the punishment of all at two million dollars. It says the courts would have around them three thousand crying women and nine thousand crying children.

ST. LOUIS.

The Late Steamboatmen's Covention—Construction of Fort St. Philip Canal.

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—It has just transpired that the Convention of Steamboatmen, which recently assembled in this city, adopted a resolution favoring the construction by the Government of the Fort St. Philip canal, with a sufficient depth of water for the passage of vessels drawing twenty-six feet, as the best and most feasible outlet of the Mississippi Valley to the sea.

FORT MADISON, IOWA.

Pardon of Military Prisoners---Removal of Convicts to Leavenworth.

FORT MADISON, IOWA, October 20.—General Ord to-day pardoned twenty-two soldier prisoners from the Iowa Penitentiary. Lieut. Rielly arrived this morning with a guard of forty men from Cincinnati. They leave to-morrow morning for Fort Leavenworth, *via* Quincy, with sixty-one military prisoners from this penitentiary for the military prison at Leavenworth, Kansas.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE PATTON-SWING CASE.

CHICAGO, October 20.—In the Presbyterian Synod of Northern Illinois to-day, Mr. Noyes proceeded with his argument against the acceptance of the majority report, as given yesterday. He contended that it is contrary to the laws of the Church; that there was no precedent in favor of Professor Patton; that there were precedents against him, and that justice to the accuser and to the accused party forbids that he should longer claim the part of a prosecutor. He held that as by the law of the Church only the aggrieved party could complain, Prof. Patton cannot have the right of appeal. If the prosecutor had been censured by the Presbytery, then he would have been an aggrieved party, and could have appealed from any definitive sentence, but could not again involve the defendant, who had been acquitted. In support of his point he cited many cases from the digest of the ecclesiastical law of Latin, English and Scottish churches. In conclusion, Mr. Noyes asked that the report of the Judicial Committee be laid on the table, and that the prosecutor withdraw his appeal.

Prof. Patton then took the floor and spoke at length and in detail. He said he appealed because that was the only way of presenting Mr. Swing from re-entering the pulpit. He held that an aggrieved party could appeal, and that he was an aggrieved party because, unless he sustained his case, he was by the law of the Church an offender and slanderer.

Subsequently a vote was taken, when the Synod agreed, by a respectable majority, to allow an appeal to come before the body. The first order for the session to-morrow is the discussion of the appeal by Synod.

GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The Committee on Canons recommended the concurrence of the House in the amendment to section 7, canon 13, title 1, relating to the standing Commission on Missionary Jurisdiction, as proposed by the message from the House of Bishops. The report was placed on the calendar.

A message from the House of Bishops was read, concurring with the House of Deputies in the division of the dioceses of Ohio and Michigan.

Rev. Dr. Hall, of Long Island, on behalf of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to consider whether any constitutional amendments were necessary to empower the General Convention of this Church to set off a missionary territory from the bounds of a diocese, at the request of said diocese, reported that there was no provision whatever in regard to missions in the constitution of the Church. The House went into secret session.

It was stated when recess was taken for lunch, that a conclusion would be arrived at to-morrow in the case of Bishop-elect Seymour. The sessions will be open to the public from that time. It is understood that the vote will be taken in secret.

At a meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church this evening, the Committee on Foreign Missions reported in favor of dividing the dioceses of China and Japan into three dioceses. They also recommended that an episcopate should be established in the Republic of Hayti, over which a colored bishop should be appointed, and requesting the home bishops to appoint one as soon as possible. The reports were adopted. Missionary addresses were delivered by the Bishop of Kingston, Jamaica, and Rev. Dr. Nelson, of China.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Michigan Central and Baltimore and Ohio in Combination.

CHICAGO, October 20.—The Circuit Court of Porter county, Indiana, recently decided that the Michigan Central Railroad should permit the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to cross its track near Lake station, in that county. This right, however, the Central officials refused to accord, and when the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were sent to lay the track, yesterday, they were met by a large force of men, sent out by the Central to stop the work, and a collision was threatened. As stated in a dispatch last night, the county Sheriff, with a *posse*, attempted to disperse the mob, but was forcibly compelled to fall back. He then read the riot act and stated the penalties for a resistance of the law, and attempted the arrest of some of the ringleaders, but was unable to do so. This morning, it is stated, steps were being taked to effect an amicable settlement of the difficulty, with every prospect of success.

CHICAGO, October 20.—A telegram from Lake station, Indiana, states that upon the arrival of the two companies, ordered by Governor Hendricks, to proceed to the point where the trouble between the Michigan Central and Baltimore and Ohio employees was reported, they deployed, to the number of one hundred and twenty, armed with breech-loaders and two Gatling guns. The Michigan Central men stood their ground, though unarmed. The companies had received orders and were about to charge, when Chief Engineer Gardner stepped forward and requested a parley. This was granted. He then gave himself up to the authorities, and the whole party were arrested. Subsequently a majority of them were released and the prominent ones retained and taken to Valparaiso. The crossing was finished by evening and all trouble is over.

FIRE RECORD.

Memphis—$75,000.

MEMPHIS, October 20.—At half-past seven o'clock this morning a fire, caused by a defective flue, broke out in a saloon on Water street, in the Elliott Block, destroying the entire block. The principal losses are as follows: The building, owned by Shelby county, valued at $60,000, insured in the North British for $5,000 and the Firemen's Fund, San Francisco, for $2,500; Mrs. McKinley, furniture, loss $1,000, fully insured in the Planters', of Memphis; A. Boggiono, saloon, $3,000, in the Clay, of Covington, Ky. The total loss is about $75,000.

CHICAGO.

Marriage of Lieutenant Grant.

CHICAGO, October 20.—At three o'clock this afternoon Lieutenant Frederick Grant and Ida Maria Honore were joined in matrimony at the residence of the bride's father, H. H. Honore, on Vincennes avenue.

The bridesmaids were: Miss Hall, daughter of Winchester Hall, of Norwood, and cousin of the bride; Miss Dunlevy, daughter of Judge Dunlevy, of Chicago; Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of General D. H. Rucker, United States Army, and Miss Houston, of Louisville. The groomsmen were: Ulysses S. Grant, Jr.; General Geo. Forsythe, of General Sheridan's staff; Lieutenant Larned, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, and Adrienne Honore, brother of the bride. Those belonging to the army wore the full uniform, while the civilians were attired in the conventional black coat and white vest.

Among the guests present, were President and Mrs. Grant, ex-Secretary Borie and wife, General Babcock, Secretary Belknap and wife, General Sheridan, Governor Beveredge and wife, Senator Logan, Vice President Willson, General Ord and General Custer and wife.

Among the presents, are a pair of solitaire diamond eardrops and cross, from Mrs. Potter Palmer, sister of the bride; also a point lace overdress, from Mrs. Palmer; solitaire pearl eardrops and cross, from Mrs. B. L. Honore; enameled watch and chain, from the groom; gold necklace, from U. S. Grant, Sr.; set of Roman mosaic, from Addrienne Honore; companion oil paintings, from General and Mrs. Babcock; silver toilet set, from Chauncey T. Bowen; silver bronze flower stand, from Secretary Belknap. The bridal bouquet was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer. It is a large mound-shaped basket, with three graceful sweeps, four in heighth, filled with the finest tube and tea roses. In the center is a hummingbird, perched over its nest.

At three o'clock, the bridal party entered the parlor, where the ceremony was to take place, in the following order: U. S. Grant, Jr. and Miss M. T. Hall; Mr. A. C. Ambrose and Miss Irene Rucker; Gen. G. A. Forsythe and Miss Mary C. Dunlevy. The bridesmaids wore white tulle dresses, with white veils, and carried in their hands bouquets in satin holders. After them came the bride, leaning on the arm of her father. She wore a white satin dress, cut *en traine*, with low cuts corsage, trimmed with tulle. The bridal veil, which reached to the floor, was of white satin tulle, and the dress, which was of exceedingly rich material, was under plainly made. Her hair was dressed in a simple coil and chatelaine braids behind. The groom was dressed in the full uniform of a Colonel in the United States Army. The party walked slowly down the parlor, until the west end of the room was reached. At this point there is an alcove in the room, and in this the bridal party stood. The windows of the room were draped with lace curtains, trimmed in blue and decorated with smilax, excepting the one on the right side of the bridal party, which was covered by a buff colored curtain, through which a subdued light came which brought out in strong relief the white costumes of the bridesmaids, in the contrast with maroon colored walls of the alcove. As the party reached the alcove they fronted towards the guests, while the attendant bridesmaids and groomsmen stood on either side.

Rev. Isaac Errett, pastor of the Christian Church, of which the bride's family are members, repeated the marriage ceremony of that Church, which is exceedingly brief and simple.

The guests and bridal party then proceeded to the long room, which is a spacious apartment, and was elaborately decorated. An elegant collation, provided by a noted caterer in this city, was partaken of. The floral decorations were arranged with excellent taste and were as follows: The center piece was of natural flowers and four feet in height, placed on a silver flower center piece with gilded arms and pendant chains, and was in the shape of a half globe. It stood exactly in the center of the table and was composed of camelias, tube roses, white carnations, white and red beauvardias, smilax and several varieties of flowers. On one side of the table stood a large tart cake, surmounted by a shield and two flags, inscribed with the date of the marriage and with the monograms of the wedded pair.

After the wedding there was a reception, which lasted from four till six o'clock. The party left at nine o'clock this evening, by the Alton and St. Louis Railroad, for St. Louis. They will remain in that city three days, and then proceed to Washington and New York.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Opening of Manufacturers' and Real Estate Exchange--Statistics of the City.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 20.—The new rooms of the Manufacturers' and Real Estate Exchange were formally opened tonight. Speeches were made by ex-Vice President Colfax, Hon. W. W. Curry, Secretary of State, Mayor Mitchell, T. D. Kingan, President of the Board of Trade, and others. The Secretary's report gives the following statistical information: Population in 1850, 8,091; in 1870, 48,244; in 1874, 100,000. Value of buildings erected in 1873, $5,000,000; in 1874, $6,850,000. Value of taxable property in 1873, $21,821,472; in 1870, $20,627,098; in 1874, $74,335,503. Real estate sales in 1873, $32,579,256, and for eight months in 1874, $13,000,000. Number of church buildings, 70; public school buildings, 30.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Germany and the Navigator Islands—The Late Rumor Repeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20.—S. S. Foster, United States consul at Opia, in the Navigator Islands, says he was at that port about last May, when the German sloop of war Ascona came there. His commander levied twenty thousand dollars upon the native chief, but through the intervention of American missionaries, reduced the claim to fourteen thousand dollars. Five thousand of the amount was paid and bonds taken for the remainder, payable in two years, at one per cent. per month interest. The sloop sailed to another harbor, near Opia, seized the lands in dispute between the Germans and natives, burned houses and sailed away. He says he was an eye-witness to these transactions.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

Meeting of the National Executive Committee in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 20.—An important meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, washeld to-day. The meeting was fully attended. Important secret business looking to a thorough organization was transacted. Resolutions commending the appointment of Governor Jewell as Postmaster General, and approving his course as such officer, were passed. Provision was made for a meeting of the National Council of the Union League at Cincinnati in January next. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Union Leagues of the United States. President Grant and his administration were indorsed.

MASONIC.

Grand Lodge of Ohio—Session at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, October 20.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio assembled in this city to-day. The morning session was occupied with routine business. The Grand Master read his annual address, which was warmly received. Hon. L. V. Bierce, of Akron, delivered an address at the afternoon session, on matters relating to the welfare of the order.

LOUISIANA.

COMPROMISE IN JEFFERSON PARISH.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—A compromise has been effected in Jefferson parish between the Conservatives and Republicans. The Republicans nominated a Coroner, Sheriff, two members of the Legislature and a Senator, the Conservatives one member of the legislature and the Parish Judge. The Conservative and Republican ticket was elected jointly to support John Ellis, Conservative candidate for Congress.

TOWAGE TO AND FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The new telegraph line which the Ocean Towboat Company are building to the passes, is now working to Pass A L'Outre. Tolls have been reduced one-half, their being strong opposition between the Ocean and Good Intent Towboat Companies. Towages has also been greatly reduced, the regular nominal rate being one dollar per ton up and back; but owing to the active competition, vessels are frequently towed up and down for fifty cents per ton, which is but little more than one-third the former rates.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS.
Checkered Front.

IF YOUR grocer don't have Dooley's Yeast Powder ask him to get a supply for yourself and friends. Dooley & Brother, Proprietors, 69 New street, Y. Y. d*

ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Sessions of the Grand Camp in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, October 20.—The R. W. Grand Camp of the Order of Knighthood of the United States assembled to-day at the hall of the Knighthood in this city. To-night the R. W. Grand officers were all in attendance. The regular legislative business of the session was transacted, after which the Grand Camp elected and installed the following grand officers: R. W. Grand Ruler, John Gault, of Cincinnati. R. W. Deputy Grand Ruler, J. Thompson, of Columbus. R. W. Grand Secretary, — Brunecke, of Wooster. R. W. Grand Treasurer, Jacob Herring, of Columbus. R. W. Grand Prelate, David Swisher, of Newark. R. W. Grand Marshal, L. L. Cantwell, of Coshockton. R. W. Grand Herald; Conrad Roach, of Columbus. R. W. Grand Ward, F. Rousekalb, of Columbus. R. W. Grand Guard, J. H. Travers, of Newark. The next meeting of the order will be held at Worcester, Ohio, on the third Tuesday of October, 1875.

LOUISVILLE.

National Capital-Removal Convention.

LOUISVILLE, October 20.—Some twenty-seven delegates, representing Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana, to the Capital-Removal Convention, met in Public Library Hall this morning and organized, with Judge John Elliott, of Kentucky, as President. Various addresses were made by delegates on the subject on hand. The Convention afterward adjourned to meet in the parlors of the Galt House in the evening. At the evening session resolutions were passed expressing the necessity of the removal of the National Capital to some point in the Mississippi Valley and calling on Congress to take action in that direction. A committee was appointed to memorialize Congress, and a Standing Executive Committee of twenty was appointed. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

CHILLICOTHE.

A Barber Shaving with a Pruning Knife---Burial of Parent, the Deceased Fireman

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O., October 20, 1874.

A terrible cutting affray took place on Paint street to-day, in which a German barber, named Emlich, carved the face and head of a man named McKee in a dreadful manner. McKee was under the influence of liquor and attack Emlich, who in turn assaulted McKee with a pruning knife which he had in his hand. One cut extends from the mouth to ear, while others are to be seen upon the face and head. Emlich is now in jail.

Joseph Parent, the heroic fireman, was buried to-day. The railroad shops were closed, and the employees attended the funeral. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company bore all the expenses.

MANSFIELD, O.

Presbyterian Synod—Death of an Old Citizen—Shooting Affray.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 20, 1874.

The Presbyterian Synod of this District convenes here to-morrow. About one hundred and fifty ministers arrived to-day.

Joseph Ritter, aged seventy-five, a Mason of high standing and one of our prominent business men, died this afternoon.

This evening, George Lightner and another young man visited a house of ill-repute near the Court House. They became very boisterous, when young Seibert, son of the proprietress, attempted to put them out. Leightner drew a pistol and shot at Seibert, the ball passing through Seibert's wrist. Leightner made good his escape.

BOURBON, IND.

Great Council of Red Men of Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BOURBON, IND., October 20, 1874.

The Great Council of the Indiana Improved Order of Red Men met here to-day. The Great Chief and fall delegations were present from each tribe in the State. Considerable business of importance to the order was transacted. The reports of the Great Sachem, Great Keeper of Wampum and Chief of Records, show the order to be in an exceedingly flourishing condition. A grand banquet was given to-night by members of the Pottawotomie Tribe, No. 16, at Mitchell's hall. There will be a grand ball to-morrow night.

WASHINGTON, PA.

An Allegheny Acquitted—Presbyterian Synod—Case of Mr. White.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 20, 1874.

In the Quarter Sessions Court to-day, the case of Arthur Hayes, of Allegheny city, tried for larceny, excited much interest. The verdict at eight o'clock, of not guilty, gave great satisfaction.

In the Presbyterian Synod, the case of Rev. Mr. White, charged with the gravest misconduct, occupied the attention of yesterday and to-day. It was closed this evening, and a vote is to be taken before adjournment.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, slight barometer and temperature changes, southwest winds, veering to northerly and northwest, clear and partly cloudy weather and occasional rain in the northwest portions. For the Lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northerly to northeast winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather. For the Northwest and thence to Missouri, slowly falling barometer, northwesterly winds, warmer, cloudy weather and rain.

Midnight Bulletin.

October 19, 1874—10.48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.22	55	S. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.27	53	S. W.	Clear.
Davenport	30.20	59	S. E.	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	30.07	66	S. E.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.22	53	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.12	62	N. E.	Cloudy.
La Crosse	30.21	59	E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.01	64	S. E.	Clear.
Louisville	30.23	57	.....	Clear.
Memphis	30.21	59	.....	Clear.
Nashville	30.24	58	.....	Fair.
Omaha	30.04	62	E.	Hy. rain.
Pittsburgh	30.25	48	N.	Fair.
Shreveport	30.09	68	S. E.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.18	65	S.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.18	49	N.	Fair.
Vicksburg	30.27	62	E.	Fair.
North Platte	29.92	43	N. W.	Lt. Rain.

A Grateful Soldier.

[From the Monongahela City Republican.]

During the war a soldier lay sick in a fever hospital, with parched lips and hot breath, growing almost weary of life. In his mvings he talked of home, and mother, and flowers. A comrade listened, and being himself convalescing, he helped him, cooled his lips with ice, and soothed his brow. When the soldier got well, for this kindness and comforting drove away the fever, he expressed his gratitude to his comrade and said—"Billy, you will never lose anything by what you have done for me." And so they parted, each to the front and in the fray. Years passed away, the war was over, and the sixties grew into the seventies. On the 12th of this month, the one who had nursed his fellow but had since heard nothing from him, received the following:

WM. R. BRIGHT—*Dear Sir*:—As attorney for your late friend C. R. Sykes, now deceased, I have to inform you that by his will, you are the heir to his entire fortune, which is fifty thousand dollars in Government bonds, being a "testamentary remembrance of your kindness to him whilst sick in a fever hospital near Wafrenton," as the will says. You will please advise me by return mail. Yours respectfully, ***

Our citizens will remember Billy, the "lucky boy," as a cabinet maker, formerly of the firm of O'Donnell & Bright, of this city—now a resident of Mt. Pleasant Pa. It makes a bright spot, in this world of forgetfulness and ingratitude, to find a case of remembered kindness like this.

INDIANAPOLIS.

California Farmers and the Wheat Market.

As a result of the holding back of wheat by the California farmers, only nine vessels cleared from San Francisco last week, and of these was the Australian steamer with 4,387 centals. Even these cargoes were not bought in that market, which is reported now to be "utterly lifeless," no business being done except for city millers' wants. A new feature, on the other hand, is a drain upon the savings banks and other loan companies from the farmers to enable them to carry their wheat, which they are now said to regret not selling in June and July, when they could have contracted almost unlimited amounts at $1 50 per bushel, when it could have been resold in the Pacific markets at 95@96c., where it now will not bring over 45@46.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞NOTICE—REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK—A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Real Estate Savings Bank, for the Election of Trustees, will be held at the Banking House, corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, November 3, 1874, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Secretary.

RITER & CONLEY,
SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,
BUILDERS OF
Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces,
ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING
And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK
Also, Copper Work of Every Description.
OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 AND 56 WATER STREET.
ws PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Iron Making Process.

One of the latest processes in metallurgy consists in the manufacture of puddled iron direct from the ore, the use of the blast furnace being dispensed with. Instead of pig iron, the inventor uses a compound which he calls iron-coke, being a mixture of ore—or any substance containing iron—the necessary fluxes, and the equivalent of carbon. A lump of this compound is put into the furnace, and, by the single process of balling, a "heat" is obtained in considerably less time, as well as with less labor, than under the old method, and without any melting or boiling.

The saving of fuel is claimed to be the great feature of this system. Six tons of coal are required, on an average, to produce a single ton of bar iron, by the ordinary plan, two tons being consumed in the blast furnace, and four in the finished iron works. The protoxide of iron containing 77.78 per cent., requires 21.43 of carbon; and the magnetic oxide containing 72.41 per cent., requires 25.17 of carbon. Admitting, therefore, the employment of the three descriptions of iron ores in the making of cast iron, by the new process, then thirty pounds of carbon would suffice to produce one hundred pounds of cast iron; or a ton of iron, weighing 2,400 pounds, would require 750 pounds of carbon—a great saving as compared with the ordinary method.

The advantage, therefore, which this method is considered to possess, is, that when, according to the common process, heavy pieces of solid pig iron are placed in a puddling furnace to be melted, the greater portion of the heat is wasted, and, after it is liquefied, a much longer time is required to eliminate the carbon which it contains and other extraneous elements of which it is composed, with a continued immense waste of fuel while, on the contrary, when the "iron coke" is thrown into the heated furnace, the carbon which it contains immediately acts upon the oxygen contained in the ore.

Mechanical Treatment of Metal.

It sometimes happens that by centring, etc., the interior diameter of a tire becomes so much too large that it will not fit the wheel. This defect may be corrected, according to a German plan, by heating the tire red hot, and holding it in that condition half immersed in cold water until cold, then heating again red hot, and immersing the other half in the same way. In the first operation, the unimmersed hot portion must contract with the portion rapidly cooled, with a corresponding condensation of material, and consequent permanent diminution of diameter, and, in the second operation, a similar effect is produced on the other half. This resorts is not confined to tires alone—an instance being recorded where a ring of Bessemer steel, to be used as a flange ring, had been entirely misshaped by an inexperienced workman, and was drawn into shape by heating fifteen times and cooling different portions.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Parish thrusge free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of oil. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

FLOUR
GROCERIES
273 275
T. C. JENKINS
LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH PA.
CHECKERED FRONT,
THE
HOUSE THAT HANDLES
THE GREAT
White River
FLOUR!
BREAD from this Flour took the PREMIUM at the late Cambria County Fair, at Johnstown, Pa.
ORDERS NOW FILLED PROMPTLY
FOR
White River Flour
COMPLETE LINE OF
GROCERIES.
ROAST COFFEE.
273 and 275 LIBERTY STREET.
WAREHOUSES AND STORAGE:
96 and 98 Water and 77 First Avenue.
☞NO RETAIL HOUSE CONNECTED.

☞*Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 385 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 10 to 10,000 acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for property or country property at its market value, by applying to E. G. REYS, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room, 24x80 feet, with good entrance, located on Smithfield street. The party holding it has a three year lease. For particulars address Box 48 P. O., Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, Thirty-fifth ward, containing nine rooms and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1874.

AND still the *Post* enthusiastically evades the question of protection versus free trade. Why is this thus?

THE *Post may* possibly be a protectionist journal, but the difference between it and its free trade contemporaries is, to say the least, imperceptible.

THE thirteenth of this month has been characterized by the Democratic press as a Pentecostal Day, in consequence of the Bourbon victories in Ohio and Indiana. That is well; and on the third of November they will find a Judgment Day.

IF THE Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania do not intend to belie their pledges and betray the confidence which they appeal to the electors to repose in them, why are they so swift to champion the repudiation scoundrelism of Ohio and Indiana?

THE election of State officers and members of Congress in South Carolina takes place to-day. A heavy Bourbon colonization from Georgia and North Carolina, along the border counties, is openly threatened, and it is possible there may be trouble.

A MOVEMENT is being urged for the holding of an international convention, having for its object the adoption of an international currency with uniformity of basis North and South, East and West, of the whole globe, and of equal value in New York, London, Paris, Calcutta or any other city of the world.

IT IS EVEN AS SHAKESPEARE said: "How use doth breed a habit in a man."

The *Post* affirms that "the State Executive Republican Committee concedes the loss of seven members of Congress from this State and the loss of the State Legislature." TOM COLLINS may henceforth consider himself deposed.

THE Prince of Wales has accepted the Grand Mastership of the English Masons, recently vacated by the Marquis of Ripon, who has gone over to Rome. This is more important than it at first seems. It is not a mere social matter, but, under the circumstances, a direct defiance to the Romish hierarchy, and it is so regarded by them. It was a plucky thing to do.

THE fall of prices in England from the first of October, 1873, to the first of October of this year, was twenty-seven per cent. on wheat, twenty-eight per cent. in coal, twenty-one in pig iron, seven in copper, twenty-five in tin, ten in cotton and eight and a half in wool. The Democratic press has missed a fine opportunity in not charging the Republican party with having produced this marked decline.

PENNSYLVANIA has but one policy, and that is inseparably identified with the rights and interests of labor. Democratic rule means the abandonment of the policy of protection to American industry. The first duty of the party, said the New York *World*, recently, "is to elect tariff reformers to Congress." They did so in two Western States, the other day, and their success has set all the tom-toms and orators of the party in this State frantic with rejoicing.

A CASE of much importance is now on trial before the Supreme Court of the United States, which involves the question whether an internal river within a State, after it has been improved so as to connect with the waters of other States, becomes subject to the laws of the United States as a part of the navigable waters of the United States. This question is important, as the registration laws, and laws governing steamers, apply only to the navigable waters of the country.

THE sort of material of which Democratic arguments, down South, are composed, may be inferred from the fact that, since the opening of the Alabama campaign, there have been sixteen applications to the Governor to organize militia companies, thirteen of which emanated from Democrats, the remaining three coming from Republicans, on the ground that such organizations were needed for the protection of their lives and property. Such simple facts as these have a terrible significance.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* relates the following story of a German who some time ago settled in that city, direct from Europe, with ten thousand dollars to invest. On the advice of his bankers he purchased some Government bonds, drew his interest on them regularly, and was pleased with his investment. "Last Wednesday," says the *Gazette*—the next day after the Ohio and Indiana elections—

"He called on his bankers to direct the bonds to be sold. 'What is the trouble? Was dey bad?' 'Well, dey sell them.' The reply came quickly: 'I don't like these Democratic victories. I am afraid of them. They talk too much repudiation.' The bonds were sold. With the proceeds a bank draft on Hamburg was purchased, and the money is on its way back to the old country."

This is one of the Democratic victories over which the *Post* cackles like a whole barnyard of poultry. How long would it be—should the next administration be Democratic—before American credit would come down by the run?

A WASHINGTON special declares that the lobbyists who infest Congress are particularly jubilant over the Democratic successes in Ohio and Indiana. Not a doubt of it. Should the next House be Democratic, there would, unquestionably, be a general revival of the job legislation to which the Republican majority in that body has given the quietus. Among other things the three per cent. cotton tax will be refunded, amounting to some seventy millions of dollars; a demand will be made for the payment of the cotton, amounting in value to some two hundred millions more, taken at the close of the war; and when this foothold has been gained, a dead set will be made upon the Government for payment of the manumitted slaves. After this, as a logical sequence, will come recognition of the rebel debt and the rebel cause. If the taxpayers of Pennsylvania are desirous of loading themselves with additional burdens until their backs break, let them vote for the restoration of the Democrats to power. But not otherwise.

THE triumph of the free trade, repudiation Democrats of Ohio and Indiana, has considerably alarmed the business men of Pennsylvania, of both political parties, and is having an effect quite the opposite of that expected; all the more because pretended specie payment and protectionist Democratic papers, like the *Post*, are frantically rejoicing over these free trade and repudiation victories, thus showing where their real sympathies lie, and what may be expected of their party should it obtain power. Just as a rebel victory, during the war, only had the effect of consuming the people of the Keystone State to more vigorous exertion, in behalf of the Union cause, so these repudiation and free trade victories, followed by the mad yell of rejoicing of such papers as the *Post*, and such men as JOHN MILLER, have awakened the business men, mechanics and artisans of the State to a realizing sense of their danger, and they are taking active measures to avert it. Men in their senses do not often commit suicide, but this is exactly what the capitalists and workingmen of Pennsylvania would do if, by their votes, they should help to throw the next State Legislature and the next Congress into the hands of the Democracy.

"You have loosed the bull," said a wise French statesman to his foolish colleagues, on a certain historic occasion—"do you think you can prevent him from using his horns?" Already the Southern rebels are running up their Confederate flags and shouting treason in unison with their Northern Democratic allies. The Memphis *Appeal* interprets the success of its party in Ohio and Indiana to mean that its members intend to "get back as soon as possible to the ideas that prevailed before the war." And the New Iberia (La.) *Sugar-Bowl* says: "If we think the South would better herself by another secession, let us then fearlessly advocate it. There are, however, other objects of higher importance and more easily obtained at present, and for these we should contend with all our might. We believe, nevertheless, that before another decade the two great sections of the Union will be quietly and contentedly making history for themselves under separate governments." The "other objects" referred to are merely the intermediate steps leading to the grand ultimate purpose—such as the securing of Democratic State Legislatures and governments, and obtaining control of the National administration. But, in its last analysis, the intention means the hauling down of the stars and stripes.

SELF-CULTURE IN ENGLAND AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is, we believe, a common notion in this country that American workingmen of all classes are more intelligent, better informed, more intellectually active than their English fellows. This notion is probably founded on the familiar fact that the English farm laborer is a stupid, ignorant man in comparison with even the least favored American farmer. There is, however, good reason to believe that a comparison of the English artisan class with the same class on this side of the Atlantic, exhibits a decidedly different result. American tourists who have taken pains to become acquainted with English mechanics, especially in the cities and large towns, find among them an astonishing degree of mental activity and cultivated intelligence. They have their mechanics' institutes furnished with excellent libraries, where they regularly meet for debate, the reading and criticism of essays, and the hearing of lectures. And the lectures there delivered are neither elaborately rhetorical dissertations decked out with fine sentiments, designed merely to please the ear of the hearer while showing what a grand creature the lecturer is, nor are they equally elaborate exhibitions of so-styled humor or buffoonery. They are as a rule, trustworthy presentations of scientific or historical topics, by specialists in the subjects which they undertake to treat. Such lectures are fully appreciated by an audience of English artisans. In every such audience, we are assured, there are a good many men who, though earning their bread by the labor of their hands, have yet found time to read carefully and extensively in science or literature, or in both. Among those mechanics are met with men who, having taken some single difficult study as their specialty, have pushed their inquiries into every branch of it and know almost everything that can be known concerning it. And the noteworthy fact is, that these mechanical students are no longer phenomena, regarded as prodigies, whether by themselves or by others. They are, in fact, at the present day, so common in the great English cities as to be a recognized element of the population, taken account of, though with difficulty, if at all, provided for by the ecclesiastical authorities in their efforts to furnish the people with religious instruction.

"Colleges for workingmen," such as have for some years existed in London, and perhaps in some other cities, are institutions to which we have nothing similar, unless Cooper Institute be so. If we had them, would American mechanics take advantage of their opportunities? As to that, possibly there is room for doubt. In one college of the kind in London instruction has long been given by scholars and writers of world-wide reputation. The late Professor MAURICE was one of its teachers; Mr. R. H. HUTTON, of the London *Spectator*, was, and, we believe, is still another, as is also Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, late member of Parliament, author of "Tom Brown at Rugby." In this college the mechanic who chooses to spend his evenings in that way, may, under the most competent instructors, pursue any study or studies in any thing from a course high enough to justify the name of the institution. Its lecture-rooms are commonly crowded.

As another illustration of the mental activity of English artisans, may be mentioned the Sunday Shakespeare Society which has been lately formed in London. It was suggested by and grew out of the excursions of mechanics to Stratford-on-Avon, under the auspices of the National Sunday League. Consisting of a few members at first, the society has grown so rapidly that it has become necessary to divide it into three or four classes. In the beginning numerous men only were members, but soon their wives, daughters, sisters, sweethearts desired to attend the meetings, and now they are regularly open to both sexes. The classes meet on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock or a little later, in the rooms of one of the colleges referred to above. The purpose of the meetings is the study of SHAKESPEARE. The plan is to take up the plays in the order in which they are believed to have been written. A reader is appointed beforehand for each part or character, the person thus appointed being expected, in the meantime, to study the part assigned, so as to render it in the reading with more or less propriety and effect. The play, or rather a portion of the play, in an expurgated edition, having been read, the president for the occasion spends ten minutes or less in speaking on the subject of the piece, its beauties, defects, the historical or other allusions, etc. Then any member of the class is at liberty to make remarks. Each class is provided with a library of reference, consisting of GERVINUS' "Commentaries," ARNOTT's "Shakespearean Grammar," COLERIDGE's "Lectures on Shakespeare," etc., nine separate works in all. The cost of the books and other expenses are defrayed by "a charge of $1 25 for each six meetings."

The Chicago newspaper from which we derive this account of the Shakespeare Society, calls especial attention to the fact that the books named are bought by English mechanics and small shop-keepers, for the sake of self-improvement, and then it remarks that, "if the reader will but try to imagine the difficulty of inducing a score of Chicago artisans to pay $1 25 apiece for the sake of meeting six times to read and discuss the plays of SHAKESPEARE, he will realize the gulf that is opening between them and their English fellows." A gulf indeed! Our Chicago contemporary evidently thinks that the gulf might be filled up or bridged, if American artisans were enabled to find instruction and rational entertainment on their one day of leisure. But what hinders them? Why are they unable to find those good things on Sunday? Undoubtedly the hindrance lies deeper than any regulations or restraints to which they are subjected on that day. If American mechanics possessed the necessary thirst for instruction and rational entertainment, they might easily find them, inspite of Sabbath laws and Puritan traditions. In Pittsburgh, for example, while public sentiment would probably strongly condemn, though it could not hinder the quiet meeting on Sunday of a Shakespeare Society of young men and maidens, it would smile with grim benignity on the meeting of a society similarly constituted, whose purpose should be to study the Bible. Of course we do not mean what is called a Bible class, but a society animated by the mere desire of intellectual and æsthetical culture. It would differ from the Shakespeare Society in the single particular that the Bible, instead of the great poet, should be the subject or rather the center of its studies. And we venture to affirm that the Bible is better adapted than the great poet's works to the legitimate purpose of self-culture and general self-improvement on the part of young men and women of limited elementary education and comparatively little leisure. An English scholar of brilliant powers and the master of many literatures has said that the Bible, "independently of its divine origin, contains more sublimity, purer morality, more important history and finer strains of poetry and eloquence than can be collected from all other books in whatever languages they may have been written." COLERIDGE, in his "Table Talk," says that "the assiduous study of the Bible will keep any writer from being vulgar in point of style." Lord MACAULAY, in the "additional notes" to his history of England, speaks of the "English Bible" as "a book from the authority of which there is no appeal when the question is about the force of an English word." GOETHE says, that "the higher the centuries advance in culture, the more will the Bible, partly as foundation and partly as an instrument of education, be used by truly wise men." The Bible was one of the three books which D'ALEMBERT said he would take with him if banished for life to unbroken solitude. So much for authority; many other testimonies equally strong might be cited.

As mere literature the book is at least equal to SHAKESPEARE, and as it suggests multitudinous divergent lines of reading and inquiry, it seems much better suited than the poet for social study. In his once famous address to the young men of Baltimore, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS said, in substance, that all knowledge might be gathered around the Bible as a nucleus. This may have been extravagant, but it is not extravagant to say that the imaginary society of which we write could hardly select any other book, the study of which in all directions would concentrate so vast a variety of interesting and instructive knowledge, and at the same time bring the student into so frequent contact with the research and thought of the time. We may add that if many Bible societies of the kind referred to were to spring up everywhere, they might perhaps be expected to react with considerable force on the prevalent oral exposition of the Book. We confess, however, we do not much expect that many persons, whether mechanics or not, are going to follow our suggestion, and therefore a panic in the pulpits would be at present premature.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The great journalistic dodger—the *Post*.

Now is the livery of autumn beautiful beyond all conception.

Every Saturday is drawing its last breath. It is a weekly concern.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Go and look at the glorious woods.

The reports from the Utah mines indicate greater gains this year than ever before.

An Indianian who is probably too lazy to fan himself, has just patented an automatic fan.

The best way to care for the poor this winter is to give them work as far as possible.

The *Post* doesn't know what it wants, and it will never be satisfied till it has gotten it.

In a political campaign nothing is of so much importance as a faithful personal canvass.

Just now the Republicans of Ohio feel like Lazarus. Everybody knows how he was licked.

The world's memory is short. It will forget if you do not jog it frequently by advertising.

The third of November will be one of the most important eras in the history of the country.

Let the Democracy do the bragging, while Republicans spend their time in steady, patient work.

A "corner" in tobacco is talked of in New York, but it may come to nothing but smoke and ashes.

The New York *Herald* is out with an offer to defray one-quarter of the expenses of a polar expedition.

A laboring men's party is to be organized in Kentucky. Will admission to it be free to colored men?

St. Louis is going to build a cotton mill of one thousand looms, and provide it with the most improved machinery.

General Garfield had a clear majority of 3,271 over both his competitors, instead of a plurality, as before reported.

How exceedingly virtuous! The merchants of Prescott, Arizona, have agreed to sell no more goods on Sunday!

Well done, Nebraska. She is ahead of all the States on a straight Republican majority, according to population.

Let him continue. A Catholic priest in San Francisco has just got fifteen hundred names on the pledge of total abstinence.

What with new churches and resigning ministers, the Boston pulpit was never in a more revolutionary state than just now.

The national banks have now on deposit in the Sub-Treasuries about $60,000,000, which is lying idle without any demand for use.

An enthusiastic Bourbon exchange talks about "the Democratic music of the future." All right: It will be the "Dead March."

One thousand Chicago families have just gone "where the Grand river shakes hands with the Colorado." Colonists, in other words.

Fernando Wood is prepared to bet his soul that the Democracy will carry New York. It is not regarded as a very great wager, however.

A young Wisconsin chap, who has evidently been having some fun with the girls, has taken out a patent for a new and improved bustle.

A Chicagoan has finally solved the problem of how to draw beer without injuring its flavor, and has taken out a patent for a new bung and vent.

Now look out for attacks on President Grant, in the Democratic papers, on account of his attending his son's wedding in Chicago, yesterday.

The Millerites of Geneva, New York, are getting their ascension robes in readiness for an aerial excursion next month. The Democracy will also go up.

Less than two weeks are left to complete local organizations. They should be improved by making sure that every vote is secure for the day of election.

Car-couplings seem to be a favorite invention, for each week from two to a dozen patents are issued for inventions that are designed to perform this work.

The *Republic* is said to have decided to call next December on its stockholders for the two hundred thousand dollars yet unpaid in of its half million capital.

The result of the elections in Ohio and Indiana should have the effect of the swallowing of a ramrod in stiffening the backbones of Republicans in Pennsylvania.

The same Iowa soldier that had Jeff. Davis' photograph album, has in his possession some of the personal effects of General Lee, whose family are trying to recover them.

Can't he possibly postpone it? The "Son of Man" announces through a Cincinnati paper that the world will come to an end on the centennial anniversary of our Independence.

The New York *Herald* is asserted to have determined to reduce its price to three cents at the beginning of next year. Other quartos will thus be compelled to do the same.

Edwin Booth's friends profess themselves entirely sure that the debt on his New York theater will presently be liquidated, and that he will soon be able to resume possession.

Now the woods are just so many bouquets of tangible and natural gold and crimson, with all the varied shades and tints between the deepest yellow and brightest red.

The public lands disposed of during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, reached 9,530,873 acres, a decrease of 3,490,734 from the previous year. The cash receipts amount to $2,469,938.

The Secretary of the Treasury is simplifying the rules and regulations governing the collection of customs revenue, so as to establish a more direct relation with importing merchants.

Don't boast. Vineland, New Jersey, bragged of its moral superiority and its ability to get along without a police. As a consequence, it has been repeatedly plundered this summer by burglars.

In our seven largest cities, which contained, in 1870, an aggregate population as large as that of London, not one-tenth as much is done for the technical training and culture of the workingman as in the latter city.

PERSONAL.

James Gordon Bennet is reported engaged to a well-known Washington belle, the daughter of a distinguished naval officer—Admiral Porter, we believe.

Colonel George Meade, son of General Meade, has resigned his commission as an officer of the United States army, and entered into active business pursuits in Philadelphia.

A New Orleans man has won the distinction of being the first visitor to Niagara who has ever been behind the American falls, the guides, Conroy and Mumford, having recently discoved approaches thereto.

James Voorhees, son of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, after studying law and going through two weeks' experience as a practitioner, abandoned his father's profession for the stage, and is now traveling with the Fannie Price troupe.

Rev. W. H. H. Murray is said to have had a call to a church in New York, but the name is not mentioned. It is altogether probable that he will accept, as he is understood to have expressed great disgust with Boston. He will probably want his new congregation to turn the church basement into a stable.

Wm. H. Samo, a New York shipping clerk, a native of Maine, Drum Major of the 79th New York State militia, and formerly in the Union army, has written to Barnum for permission to try Weston's walking feat upon the same conditions granted to Weston, which the latter failed to prove his ability to accomplish.

Dallas (Texas) *Commercial*: "As the Presidential party were coming down through the nation, they stopped at Gibson station for dinner. While seated at the table a six-footed Texan came in and took a survey of the party. 'Which is Grant?' said he. The Chief Magistrate was pointed out to him. He then took a look at Sheridan, Augur, Babcock &c., and exclaimed: 'Gim me five dollars and I'll clean out the whole party.'"

Rev. Mr. Tucker is the queerest sort of minister, to refuse $10,000 a year and a New York church, just to remain in a New Hampshire town to preach to the "operatives" and common sort of people at a salary of $2500. One is tempted to believe that all he cares for is to preach the Gospel and help men in their battle against sin, a notion which was well enough in "old times," but poorly adapted to our metropolitan and select Christianity.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF PENMSYLVANIA.

Letter from an Iron Worker to the Chairman of the Union Republican State Central Committee.

Russell Errett, Esq:

DEAR SIR—In the iron manufacture, which is the most important business of our State, there is great depression, and we cannot look for good times until it revives, for all other business interests depend upon it. It employs the miners, by consuming ores and creating a demand for fuel; it freights our railroads, and makes a market for farm products. The workmen in our mines and mills are the chief consumers of domestic goods, and it is because they are unemployed and unable to buy that our woolen and cotton factories have reduced time of work, cut down wages and stopped production. This again reacts disastrously upon the coal trades, upon the railroads, the manufacturers of chemicals and dye stuffs, and upon all other industries.

When wages in the iron trade are high and work plentiful, every other business is prosperous, and this is true not only of our own State but also of the whole country. The financial panic of September, 1873, crippled or stopped the railroad and other enterprises which consume iron, and the result was a general paralysis of business. We should have recovered from it before this if there was no foreign interference with our industries. If the home market was reserved, as it should be, for the labor of our own people.

Our chief trouble is that in England there has been such a great reduction in the wages of miners and of workmen in iron and other industries, and such an immense decline in the price of English goods, that during the past year we have had a constantly falling market, which has forced successive reductions of prices and wages here, and has made buyers hold off and wait until the bottom would be reached. I think that this point has been reached, and that demand will spring up, and our labor will be employed again with a gradual increase of wages if we can retain the duties upon foreign goods enacted by a Republican Congress for the protection of home industry. It is enough to take merely one or two items from our tariff to show how important they are to us at this time, and what a calamity their repeal would be to the country.

Articles.	Prices here.	Prices in England.	Duty per ton.
Pig iron.....	$26 to 30	$21 to 27	$9 20
Iron rails.....	55	27 50	12 60 net.
Bar iron.....	60 to 67	52 50	20⅔ to 30⅔
Steel rails.....	85	48 to 50	25 20

You can easily see that bad as our situation is it might be made worse. Repeal the duties and it would be hopeless. They are a strong dyke, a wall, which the Republican party has built up around the industries of the country to keep out the overwhelming flood of cheap foreign goods. While it stands we can not be destroyed.

The Democratic party has determined to break down this wall, and we are asked to help them by voting to put them in power. In their State conventions of this year, as in past years, they have denounced protection and demanded a tariff for revenue only, or declared in favor of Free Trade. In Pennsylvania alone they are silent. They know that our mines have stopped, that our rolling mills have suspended, that furnaces are out of blast, that factories are idle, and that thousands of unemployed workingmen look forward to the coming winter with the fear of suffering for themselves and their families, and they know too, that their party from Maine to Missouri have united to destroy the tariff, which is our sole protection against utter ruin—yet they make no protest, they have no word to say in our defense—their platform is ominously silent on this most important subject. They stand in the international questions with the Maine Democrats who say in their resolutions:

"A protective tariff is a most unjust, unequal, oppressive and odious mode of raising the public revenues. It is one of the most pregnant and fruitful sources of the corruptions of administration. We, therefore, the Democracy of Maine, in convention assembled, *declare for Free Trade*, and in favor of an unfettered and unrestricted commerce."

They indorse the platform of the Missouri Democracy which declares that:

"We denounce the present tariff as having been concocted alone in the interests of Eastern manufacturers, and in lieu of it we demand a tariff for revenue only, that will be just to all sections of the country."

They sustain and will labor with the Democracy of Illinois who declare in favor of

"Free commerce, and no tariff except for revenue purposes."

They are in accord with the Ohio Democrats who say in their platform:

"We are opposed to the unjust and oppressive feature of the existing tariff laws, and insist on their repeal or modification, so that a revenue tariff shall be substituted for them."

A sentiment indorsed by the Pittsburgh *Post*, the leading Democratic newspaper of our State, which says, "the Ohio platform thoroughly embraces the Democratic idea."

The Democratic party of the nation threatens to strike the workingman a fatal blow, and he will look in vain for any aid to the cowardly and treacherous Democratic party of Pennsylvania. His only hope for present and future lies in the maintenance of that liberal policy of protection to home industry which was enacted, and is sustained, by the party which saved and now governs the country.

The Republican party speaks with no doubtful voice to the workingmen of the Keystone State. It favors "just protection and reward to every branch of industry, and of giving permanence to those measures which recognize agricultural, mining, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, *as entitled to the amplest protection and fullest development*." It declares that "the paralysis of business which has fallen upon the manufacturing industry of the country within the past year, is a fresh evidence of the necessity of *that protection to our manufacturing interests* for which the Republicans of Pennsylvania have always fought."

I would say to the workingmen of Pennsylvania, the choice is placed before you of sustaining and voting for your friends or your foes. If you want to keep business unsettled and disturbed, and knock down prices and wages still lower, vote the Democratic ticket.

If you want to still further depress and ruin home industry, vote the Democratic ticket.

If you want to close our own workshops and enrich foreign manufacturers, vote the Democratic ticket.

If you love Great Britain more than you do your own land and its people, vote the Democratic ticket.

We have to pay the interest on the national debt and the expenses of the National Government, amounting to an immense sum of money annually, which must be raised in good part, as at present, by duties, or wholly by direct taxation. If the Maine Democrats, you object to having this money collected at the New York custom house from duties on German Broadcloth, English iron and steel, and French silks, and would prefer to have a United States tax levied on your house and lot or other property—vote the Democratic ticket.

I have used the duties on iron and steel to illustrate the worth of the tariff to us, and it is not less valuable as a defense to our other industries. Without the *ad valorem* duty of sixty per cent. on silks, of thirty to forty-five per cent. on carpets, of thirty-five to forty-five per cent. on clothing, and the protective specific and *ad valorem* duties on all cotton and woolen goods, our American workingmen in these industries might sit down in idleness, and the future would be without hope. This is what the Democratic party, in its love for Free Trade, is striving to accomplish. The struggle does not concern Pennsylvania alone; it is of moment to the whole country. In defending our own interests, we are discharging a patriotic duty, for the full and profitable employment of its own labor and the ample protection and development of its own industries can alone make our nation prosperous, and its citizens a united and happy people.

Very respectfully,

JOSHUA HUNT.

Catasauqua, Lehigh county, Pa., October 15, 1874.

THE servant girl question must always occupy a large share of public attention, and, just at present, it is coming forward again. In this whole discussion, the fact that impresses itself most strongly upon the public is the dislike of the American girl to "go out to service." She is willing to work in a factory or in the sewing room, but seems to be imbued with some peculiar notion that "service" is "low." A great fallacy never existed, and the living out of college students as servants, at the White Mountains, last summer, should do a good deal to disabuse their minds of such a silly notion. The principal reason why American girls are, as a rule, so wofully deficient in household duties is, that they are nurtured on the false and unscrupulous principle that it is undignified to labor. It is this that makes our households subject to the domination of foreign servants, who, seeing our helplessness in the matter, extort and impose upon us. It will be a happy day for our people when mothers learn to teach their daughters that there is something in the form in this world besides dress and pleasure.

MASSACHUSETTS has 287,000 children between five and fifteen years of age. The average attendance in public schools is 202,885, or 70.67 per cent. of the whole. There are 5,305 public schools in the State; 1,028 male teachers, with an average salary of $63 65 per month; 7,421 female teachers, with an average salary of $34 14 per month; 2,516 pupils under five years of age attended the public schools of the State, and 2,736 pupils over the age of fifteen years. There are 164 high schools in the State, 71 incorporated academies, with an average number of 7,573 pupils, and 402 incorporated academies and private schools, with an average of 14,428 scholars. In 36 cities and towns are 85 evening schools, with 375 teachers, 2,761 male and 2,952 female pupils, and an average attendance of 4,577. They are supported at an expense of $53,320 02.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER told, at the late meeting of the American Association, the story of a party that divided in the Great Dismal Swamp, one portion of the party having no compass. The latter portion of the party was lost, and after long wandering found their way out by a singular expedient. They made use of the insect for which fine tooth combs were invented. Putting the insect on a flat piece of wood, and leaving it to its own devices, it invariably began to move in a certain direction. This direction was followed out by the party, and they were thus led out to the northward. It is supposed that this instinctive movement of the insect is due to its seeking the way towards the greatest light.

Literature and Lunch.

The Hartford *Courant* remarks: "There is still a popular belief that it is less extravagant to spend $5 for a dinner than $1 for a book. A festive person out on a holiday will spend twenty-five cents for a quart of peanuts which he does not need, and which he eats in an hour or two, (to his inward damage,) who would never think of buying for the same money some cheap edition of a standard book, which would furnish him solid enjoyment for many days, and add materially to the value of his life. Such reluctance is there to buy books that a whole neighborhood, eager, perhaps, to read a new work by a popular author, (hungry for it,) will wait for months to borrow it and snatch the reading of it, rather than spend half a dollar to own it and satisfy the intellectual appetite at once.

"Every day in every city people spend five and ten dollars for elaborate lunches which they do not need, when the money would buy some fine edition of a work that would entertain them for a month or two and enrich their minds forever. They are prodigal about eating and drinking, spending liberally for dyspepsia, but trust to chance and borrowing for what the mind wants. The sample room is more attractive to them than the news room, and they pass by the book store for the restaurant.

Cannel Coal Superseded.

The scientific and practical trials given to the new fuel have resulted most satisfactorily. It turns out that the mine belonging to the James River Coal Company, producing a natural coke called "Carbonite," is indeed a mine of wealth. The trouble for years has been to find an economical, bright, clean fuel that should possess the good qualities of cannel and anthracite combined. "Carbonite" is said fully to meet this desideratum. It retains all the carbon of the original coal, but by nature has been made into a readily ignitable fuel which yields a continuous and steady heat, causing no dust, and leaving few cinders or ashes unconsumed. It may be said to be smokeless, and, therefore, the freedom from soot is a great recommendation. The sulphuric, suffocating smell of other coals is absent from Carbonite, and it emits none of those dangerous sparks which emanate from various kinds of fuel.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Latest Figures of the British Shipping.

At the very moment when the development of naval construction in the Delaware, the American Clyde, is a prominent topic in newspapers, it is interesting to quote the most recent statistics, published in England, relative to British shipping. These statistics show that the number of registered vessels on the registry of the British empire at the close of the year 1873 was 36,825, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,294,230 tons, and manned by 333,849 men. The numbers were constituted as follows: United Kingdom, 24,873 vessels of 5,736,368 tons; Channel Islands, 688 vessels of 68,794 tons; British plantations, 11,264 vessels of 1,489,068 tons. The number of ships is 11 fewer than in the preceding year, but the tonnage show an increase of 80,401 tons, and there are 1,444 more men. Of the aggregate increase of 80,401 tons, 54,405 belong to Great Britain and Ireland.

A YOUNG woman in China, accused of murder, upon evidence extracted by torture from a girl, has been sentenced to death by cutting to pieces. The mode is as follows, and it will be seen that the wildest North American Indian never invented torture so fiendish: The prisoner is tied to a cross, and the operation begins by flaying the face, cutting off the breast, excising the muscles, nipping off the fingers and toes, and finally disemboweling the wretched victim. Some of the "every-day" punishments are crushing the fingers and ankles between boards, striking the lips until jellied, scalding with hot water, inserting red hot spikes, cutting the tendon Achilles, burying the body up to the knees in lime, while the prisoner is forced to swallow large draughts of water, and making the criminal kneel on a mixture of powdered glass, sand and salt until the knees are excoriated.

Well Worth Reading.

Who is there that does not desire to be always exempted from indigestion—to have a good appetite, a painless stomach, a clear head, a regular pulse, a healthy complexion? If this meets the eye of any who are not thus blessed, let them try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. We guarantee that this delightful tonic will restore any stomach, however weak, to a healthy condition; that it will bring back the truant appetite, and give permanent vigor to the whole system. The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try it. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmless and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics.

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Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compound on the last days of each month. Deposits of not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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No Agencies.

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Barker's Hirsutus,
FREE FROM GREASE,
The only article that will positively RESTORE HAIR ON BALD HEADS, prevent it falling out and keep the head free from Scurf and Dandruff.
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HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
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MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them. MWF

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.
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HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.
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COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.
FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.
FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.
FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.
FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.
FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.
FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.
FOR ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
THOMAS ROWSWELL.
FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
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GEORGE ARCHBOLD.
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FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
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NOW READY!
NEW
FALL DRY GOODS!
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No. 59 Market St.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
Choice Seasonable Goods.
New Fall Dry Goods!
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
IN
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ERWIN'S,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some Bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.
Our stock is unusually Full and Complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the BEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS as they are offered in the Eastern Markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been so low as now.
We respectfully ask an examination of the Quality of our Goods and a comparison of our Styles and Prices with those of any other house in the Dry Goods Trade.
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172 AND 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
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Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the 4 tubes and large returns.
Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unsteady work.
The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are Seamless. The Steel Plate used, which gives a rapid and powerful circulation of water for rapid generation and contraction. The Staggered Tube system allows the Boiler to be thoroughly cleansed, diminished or divided without damage to parts, and the improved Locknut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

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Iron Roof Frames AND Iron Mill Buildings
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is destined to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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This Furnace, as we now construct it, of wrought iron, lined with fire tile, and the newly invented Jumping Grate, has no equal, and we ask a critical comparison with other makes, on the following points: Price, durability, cleanliness and ease of management. It is adapted to both casing and with sheet iron and setting in brick, and suitable for all kinds of buildings, for hot and cold air, also, all kinds of coal. Send for reference, &c.
We also manufacture the best set Enterprise Family Cooking Range, now in use in most of our well arranged houses, and wherever used is preferred to any other, no exceptions.
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PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., October 15, 1874.

NOTICE
TO BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS
Sealed Proposals
will be received at this office until the 23d inst., inclusive, for BUILDING A ONE-STORY BRICK OFFICE for the Sheriff of Allegheny County, on the court House grounds.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of EDWARD M. BUTTZ., Architect, No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny.
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Per HENRY SNIVELY, Clerk.

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NAILS, NAILS, NAILS.
WHEELING NAILS.
Nails of Every Variety,
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Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow-Ware, corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

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Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
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Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,
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FULTON FOUNDRY,
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PLAIN AND GROOVED
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SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,
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Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron
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Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.
Office and Works, Second Avenue,
Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH.
☞Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

JOHN FITZIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Castings Made to Order.
Prompt attention given to filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address No. 95 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue,
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W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes.
OFFICE AND YARD,
Cor. Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way,
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ORDERS SOLICITED.

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Second street (late Irwin street), PITTSBURGH

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1874, Trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:35 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 7:25 a m, Philadelphia 11:25 a m, New York 2:00 p m.
Fast Line daily, at 7:20 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:05 p m, Philadelphia 6:35 p m, New York 9:30 p m, Baltimore 7:35 p m, Washington 9:32 p m.
Main Train daily, except Sunday, 7:46 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 8:05 p m.
Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:31 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 10:10 p m, Philadelphia 2:50 a m, New York 6:35 a m, Baltimore 2:30 a m, Washington 3:25 a m.
Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 9:50 p m, Philadelphia 6:30 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:00 a m.
Fast line daily, at 8:00 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:45 a m, Philadelphia, 6:40 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:45 a m.
Wall's Accommodation, 6:06, 10:21, 11:46, a m, 2:21, 5:21, 6:06 and 11:31 p m. Sunday, 12:21 p m.
Brinton Accommodation, 6:46 a m, 5:01 and 9:21 p m. Sunday, 9:21 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation.....4:01 and 7:11 p m
Johnstown Accommodation.....2:31 p m

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:
Mail Train daily, except Monday.....1:21 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday.....1:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday..8:41 a m
Steubenville Express daily.....3:41 p m
Pacific Express daily.....1:41 p m
Way Passenger daily.....8:31 p m
Wall's Accommodation 6:36 and 8:21 a m, 12:21, 3:41, 5:46 and 7:37 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:21 and 9:01 a m, 7:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation.....5:11 and 9:21 p m
Johnstown Accommodation.....10:30 a m

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

Mail Train, connecting for Butler.....6:36 a m
Express, connecting for Butler.....3:36 p m
Freeport Accommodation.....9:11 a m, 4:41 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 8:21 a m, 6:16 and 10:51 p m. Sunday, 12:51 p m.
Market Train for Butler.....3:21 p m
Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):
Express, connecting from Butler.....10:06 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler.....1:21 p m
Freeport Accommodation.....8:11 a m and 1:41 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 6:31 a m, 6:16 and 10:06 p m. Sunday, 9:51 a m.
Market Train from Butler.....9:01 a m

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 29th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Fast Line..... 2:12 a m	McDonald's Ac 6:53 a m
Columbus Mail 7:15 a m	Washington Ac 8:03 a m
Washington Ac 8:33 a m	Steubenville Ac 9:30 a m
Pacific Express 9:30 a m	Cincinnati Ex.. 7:00 a m
McDonald's Ac. 10:42 a m	McDonald's Ac 2:02 p m
Pittsburgh Ex. 2:13 p m	Washington Ac 3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac 3:20 p m	Columbus Mail. 5:33 p m
Washington Ac 3:53 p m	Fast Line..... 5:38 p m
McDonald's Ac 6:15 p m	Southern Ex.... 9:15 p m
Sunday Church	Sunday Church
Train..... 12:48 p m	Train..... 10:03 a m

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express leave daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.
Sleeping Cars without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after MAY 31st, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Fast Line..... 2:12 a m	Atlantic Ex..... 2:18 a m
Chicago Mail.. 6:18 a m	Hollidaysburg Ex.. 10:55 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex..... 6:38 a m	Chicago Ex..... 11:50 a m
Cleve'd & Wall. 8:33 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex..... 2:38 p m
Chicago Ex..... 9:53 a m	Chicago Mail.. 3:48 p m
Cleve & Wheeling Ex..... 1:23 p m	Cleveland Ex.. 3:53 p m
Pacific Express. 3:13 p m	Cleve & Wheeling Ex.. 5:08 p m
Wellsville Ex.. 4:38 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex..... 6:08 p m
Erie & Ashtabula Ex..... 5:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex..... 11:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.	Arrive in Allegheny.
Beaver Falls Ac. 8:35 a m	Beaver Falls Ac. 9:53 a m
Leechdale Ac.. 10:38 a m	Leechdale Ac.. 12:03 p m
Leechdale Ac.. 12:05 p m	Leechdale Ac.. 5:53 a m
Sharpsville and Sharpsville Ac. 1:13 p m	Sharpsville and Sharpsville Ac. 7:43 a m
Enon Ac..... 3:48 p m	Enon Ac..... 5:48 a m
Leechdale Ac.... 3:33 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac. 9:53 a m
Beaver Falls Ac. 5:28 p m	Leechdale Ac.. 12:53 p m
Leechdale Ac.. 10:35 p m	Beaver Falls Ac. 2:13 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church..12:43 p m	Leechdale Ac.. 4:28 p m
	Fair Oaks Sunday Church..... 9:58 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sunday excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."
CHANGE OF TIME—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
On and after SUNDAY, May 10th, 1874, Trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Local Mail..... 6:10 a m	McKeesport Ac 6:40 a m
Through Mail.. 7:00 a m	McKeesport Ac 9:30 a m
Mixed Way.... 9:30 a m	W. Newton Ac 8:20 a m
McKeesport Ac. 11:00 a m	Through Ex.. 11:25 a m
McKeesport Ac 2:35 p m	Connell'v'le Ac 10:05 a m
Connell'v'le Ac. 3:35 p m	McKeesport Ac 12:00 m
McKeesport Ac 4:30 p m	McKeesport Ac 3:45 p m
W. Newton Ac 5:10 p m	McKeesport Ac 4:50 p m
McKeesport Ac 6:30 p m	McKeesport Ac 7:40 p m
Through Ex.... 8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac 7:40 p m
McKeesport Ac 11:00 p m	Through Ac.... 9:35 p m
W. N'ton Ch'T. 12:45 p m	W. N'ton Ch'T. 10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Save 78 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.
General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after THURSDAY, October 8th, 1874 Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh Time,) as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Hulton Ac..... 6:40 a m	Hulton Ac..... 6:30 a m
Day Express.... 8:00 a m	Night Express.. 12:45 a m
Kittanning Ac. 11:30 a m	Soda Works Ac 8:30 a m
Oil City Ex.... 2:30 p m	Kittanning Ac. 2:30 p m
Kittanning Ac. 4:40 p m	Oil City Ex.... 3:20 p m
Soda Works Ac. 5:35 p m	Kittanning Ac. 5:40 p m
Night Express.. 8:25 p m	Day Ex..... 6:15 p m
Hulton Ac..... 10:50 p m	Hulton Ac..... 7:20 p m

Day Express will not run on Sunday. Night Express only. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 9:32 m arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:22 p m, stopping at all Stations.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.
Day Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport and all points Northeast.
Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Called for from Hotels or Residences to destination.
Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

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AMERICAN LINE
Mail Steamships.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents Philadelphia.
Louis Meeser, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Walt, 78 Fifth avenue, Thomas Jones, 68 Fourth street, N. G. Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

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NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
FAVORITE ROUTE FOR TOURISTS.
Passenger Accommodations Unsurpassed
Steamer Every Saturday.
From Piers 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.
Rates of Passage—Payable in Currency.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin $65 to $80, according to Accommodations
Cabin Return Tickets issued at reduced rates.
Intermediate and Steerage at Low Rates
by any other First-Class Line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates
For Tickets or further information apply to
JOHN J. McCORMICK,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street,
T. H. MURRAY,
MAX SHAMBERG,
165 Smithfield street.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT.
Between New York and Liverpool
Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts of Ireland, every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Jersey City.
OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC.....Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC.....Capt. Fraser.
CELTIC.....Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC.....Capt. Perry.
Passenger Accommodation Unrivalled,
Saloon, $80. Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold)
Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts in sums to suit.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.
T. H. MURRAY, No. 7 Ninth street,
J. M. CUSHING, 432 and 434 Smithfield streets,
MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street.
E. McCORMICK, 2127 Sarah street, South Side.

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COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA STEAM LINES
VIA. PAILADELPHIA, FOR
HAVANA, Cuba.....Weekly.
GALVESTON, Texas.....Weekly.
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NORFOLK and RICHMOND, Va....Tri-Weekly.
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Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.
Freight carefully handled and promptly shipped. For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
General Managers, 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

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Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.
WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE BRICK.

STAR FIRE BRICK WORKS.
REED & HARBISON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BENEZET and CLARION BRANDS
OF
Fire Brick
Adapted to all descriptions of Furnaces where a high heat is required. All varieties of Tile and Shaped Brick made to order.
Office and Works—SMALLMAN, TWENTY-SECOND AND RAILROAD STREETS.

SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE
Mountain Fire Brick,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
J. & J. M. PORTER,
Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named Brands.
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK AND FURNACE LININGS.
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Pittsburgh Office—No. 3 SMITHFIELD STREET, Monongahela House Building.

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The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
118 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL-$300,000
☞Stockholders Individually liable.
Discount days Tuesday and Friday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
W. T. DUNN, President.
THOS. JONES, JR., Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
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BANKERS,
57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
Bought and Sold on Commission.
☞Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

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PITTSBURGH, PA.,
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Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
☞SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

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Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
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No. 36 South Third St.
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Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.
W. H. LOYD.....WILSON LOYD
W. H. LOYD & CO,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
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STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of Every Description; Also, BEST
Refined German Plow & Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
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Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers o All Descriptions of
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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.
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CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.
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CAUGHIE BROS.
Michigan Lumber
AND
SHINGLES,
TO THE TRADE ONLY.
OFFICE: 96½ FOURTH AVENUE.

STEAM BOILERS

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 20, 1874.

As the time for the meeting of Congress draws near, the question is frequently asked with some anxiety in banking circles, whether we are to have a repetition of the discussions, and attempted legislation on financial matters that we had last winter; whether the slow growth toward financial stability and business prosperity is to be turned into chaotic uncertainty by the constant agitation of the currency question. It is to be hoped that they will leave "well enough alone." There has been an endless amount of criticising the last currency law by those who wished for more radical legislation, without making allowances for the short time the system has been at work and, the peculiar difficulties of the situation. The redemption bureau is pronounced a failure because it has been unable to keep up with the transfer of ragged bank notes that have accumulated in the hands of the people for ten years past, out of circulation of nearly three hundred and fifty millions. When this national currency is once thoroughly renewed, the labor of redemption will be but small as compared with that now attending the introduction of a central redemption bureau.

That portion of the law which regulates the amount of currency to be issued, will do more toward solving the "financial problem" than all the speeches that were made in Congress during the last session. If the West and South need more local currency they can get it by complying with the law. If any of the banks find that their circulation is unprofitable, they can surrender it and withdraw their bonds.

There is little doubt that the reforms introduced by the act of June, 1874, in our banking and currency system, are operating differently from what was anticipated by the inflationists. Instead of promoting an expansion of currency and credits, or a contraction of them, the new mechanism will for a year or two, if left alone, have the wholesome effect of giving more stability to our financial and commercial machinery than for a long time past. It is, therefore, extremely probable that no changes of moment in our currency or banking laws will meet with public approval until a fair trial shall have been given to the reforms already attempted.

—Of Monday's stock market in New York, one of our exchanges says:

The week opens in Wall street with dull markets and with speculative shares lower than on Saturday. In the gold room the sales have been at 110, the only feature having been that cash gold commands higher rates from borrowers than from lenders, the latter having been 2, 3 and 4 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 of 1 per cent. per day. The Treasury signs to-morrow the prepayment with five days rebate of the November interest on the public debt, and the payment of the new coupon bonds on which interest is payable May and November is held in Europe, and it is supposed that the British child-Salvation syndicate have been buying all coupons obtainable there for the purpose of turning them into the Treasury on their five per cent. bond contract. For this reason the amount of gold which will come on this market as the result of the Treasury disbursement on account of November interest on all bonds than in previous years. Foreign exchange here is quiet, but firm, the actual rates for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling being 484½@48⅝, and for demand 484@484½, the nominal rates being respectively 483@483½. The cable reports that £217,000 bullion went to-day withdrawn from the Bank of England. Notwithstanding this, British United States bonds are a shade firmer than on Saturday. Erie shares in London are, however, steady and quotations unchanged. Central Pacific bonds are also steady and unchanged. The railroad list is quiet, with prices generally steady and quotations unchanged. Western State bonds are dull and nominal. The general tendency of the market is toward lower prices. Corn and oats although not quotably lower than yesterday's prices still show a weak disposition and we may look for lower prices in grain generally before the close of the month. Whether this is so or not we go for on standard grades, and in country produce potatoes under the influence of unprecedentedly heavy receipts, are decidedly weaker.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,577	Apples, bbls	430
Cheese, bxs	2,051	Corn, shs	1,700
Wheat, shs	1,783	Barley, shs	2,018
Rye, shs	350	Oats, shs	3,975
Butter, pkgs	25	Potatoes, shs	50
Potatoes, bush	5,942	Hay, bales	621
Ice, tons	40	Peaches, crates	75

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was a quiet market at easy prices. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at $1 36@1 38 ₱ bush; extra Michigan white at $1 32@1 34 ₱ bush; choice Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter at $1 30@1 35. Corn is easier at 57½@58c for high mixed; 56@56½ for mixed. Rye and barley are both coming into market freely and are dull and unchanged; prices nominal. Oats are unchanged, but a tendency toward inside prices is apparent. We quote at 38@39c for high mixed; 37@37½c for mixed. Rye and barley are both coming into market freely and are dull and unchanged; prices nominal.

FLOUR—The market is very active and receipts to-day are 2,577 bbls. The wholesale trade and local dealers are as follows: The demand for white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 75; red wheat flour $6 00; in sacks 5c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: St. Louis XXX family, $6 25@6 50; high mixed do, $6 00@6 25; Minnesota XXX do, $6 75@7 00; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old, $6 25@7 00; new do $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 00@5 50; graham flour $5 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl.

HAY—To-day's receipts are 621 bales. The market is weak and prices are shaded considerably. We quote prime timothy baled at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $16 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@24 00; there has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice is in demand at $19 00@20 00; mixed, No. 2, $23 00@24 00; second growth clover hay $21 00@22 00; inferior $17 00@20 00.

MILL STUFF—The market is rather quiet. Bran is steady at $1 12@1 15 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt; mixed middlings at $1 30@1 35; chopped feed, $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

GROCERIES—There was a fair trade in groceries generally partaking principally of a jobbing character. We note a decline of ⅛c on standard sugars.

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 20, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Ham	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.13	38	91	.....	Calm.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.10	68	39	.....	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.03	51	71	.....	Calm.	Clear.

Mean barometer.....30.09 Highest thermometer.....68
Mean thermom.....52 Lowest thermometer.....37

G. H. ROOT,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Titusville Citizens' Corps.

The good people of Titusville are somewhat excited as well as elated over the fact that the splendid military organization of which they are justly proud, the Titusville Citizens' Corps, has been invited to participate in the centennial anniversary of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, which takes place in that city on Tuesday, the 17th day of November next. It has not yet been determined whether or not the invitation will be accepted; but if it be, the Philadelphia soldiers will find the Titusville boys are not to be sneezed at.

Republican Meeting.

A largely attended and enthusiastic preliminary meeting of Republicans of the Eighth ward was held at the Franklin street school house, last evening, at which Crosby Gray, Esq., presided. A committee of five was appointed to arrange vigilance committees for the four election districts into which the ward has been recently divided. A committee of three was also appointed to confer with a similar committee, in waiting from the Seventh ward, in reference to holding an out-door meeting at the junction of Fulton street and Webster avenue. After a brief absence of the joint committee, a report was made, which was unanimously adopted, in favor of holding the meeting above indicated, on Saturday evening next, at eight o'clock. A stand will be erected, the usual torch-light procession formed, while several distinguished speakers will be present to discuss the political situation.

Meeting of Steamboat Captains.

An informal meeting of steamboat captains was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Coal Exchange, which was participated in by Captains R. C. Gray, J. M. Vandergrift, Samuel Shuman, Isaac Whittaker, Charles Adams and other veteran river men. This meeting was preliminary in its character, to consult and make arrangements for the organization of an association of steamboatmen, with a view of furthering the interests of those engaged in the business, as well as of people who do business with them. It is contemplated, we understand, to establish certain rules and regulations in regard to the carrying of freight on our rivers, which will be uniform in their operations, and approximate as nearly as possible to the present and old system which characterizes similar transactions by rail. The objects are certainly legitimate as well as praiseworthy, and there is no doubt but that the well known reputation of the gentlemen who have taken it in hand, fast success will crown their efforts.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Bowers plays "Led Astray" to-night. After the performance of another version of the same play by the great German actress last evening, there is much interest in the performance of Mrs. Bowers. Many persons who saw and heard Mme. Janauschek say that she has no unworthy rival at the Opera House in this play. Certain it is that Mrs. Bowers makes a splendid success of "Led Astray," wherever she appears in it. The sale of seats for this evening is very large already, showing that the public are keen to compare the two great actresses in the same part. Mr. McCollom and the full strength of the stock company will appear.

Janauschek at Library Hall.

Octave Feuillet's "Temptation" was produced at Library Hall, last evening, with the following cast:

Valerie, Countess de Vardes.....Janauschek
Gontran, Count de Vardes.....Geo. D. Chaplin
Alphonse de Keroual.....John Morton
George Gontran Treyllan.....J. H. Ashton
Marquis de Blessac.....J. G. Shine
Durel.....Shirley Smith
Servalli.....H. W. Wallace
Helene, Count de Vardes' daughter.....Miss Kate Fletcher
Madame Dumesnil.....Miss May Montello
Dowager Countess de Blessac.....Miss Minnie Monk
Madame de Sanlien.....Miss Isabella Preston

Of the play it is not necessary to speak, as nearly every body has seen "Led Astray," which is essentially the same, though not cut up into so many acts. Janauschek's *Valerie* was a dramatic picture without flaw. The neglected, sorely tempted and finally repentant wife, and as the fallen mother, every requirement was fully met. Her action was quiet, even in depicting the most passionate passages, while her elocution was admirable. The costuming, upon which the ladies took with great interest, was magnificent, and the display of jewels dazzling.

Of the support rendered by the company, but little can be said, except that it was in the main very good. Messrs. Chaplin and Morton, however, deserve special mention, as being those who took the most parts.

This evening, when Janauschek will close her season, "Deborah," otherwise known as "Leah the Forsaken," will be presented, with the great actress in the leading *role*. A cotemporary says:

"Her interview with Joseph at the forest cross, her appeal to him at the doorway of the cottage, and above all the scene in the churchyard are masterpieces of dramatic art. The interest reaches its climax in the last act, when Deborah invokes upon her former lover, Joseph, at the end of the fourth act. This, as a universal thing, is a magnificent piece bit of declamation, coupled with splendid acting. This latter scene is properly considered the topmost height of Janauschek's art, and to it Janauschek brings the utmost resources of her colossal genius. From the moment when she catches sight, through the window, of her false lover, to whose nuptial vows she has just said 'Amen,' to that moment when she launches at him the tremendous curse of Jehovah, chosen from the things most dear to nature, and, therefore, terribly effective in all particulars. It is a woman acting and speaking from the fullness of crushed pride, and love, scorned and trodden upon. It is the talking and acting of a woman who carries a load of grief which is too much for human endurance. It is the voice of a woman's heart heard amid the sighs of the tones of agonized passion, either in supplication or denunciation. All these ideas are suggested by the acting of Janauschek, and impressed upon the mind by the strong personality that is infused into each scene."

Those who have not yet secured seats may do so at Kleber & Bro.'s music store, 122 Wood street, to-day.

The Fifth Avenue Theater.

The second presentation of the capital pantomime, "Humpty Dumpty Abroad," was given last evening by Tony Denier's troupe. The audience was yet larger than that of Monday, and was made up largely of ladies. That all were pleased it is needless to say. The laughter was almost continuous from first to last during the progress of the pantomime, and the applause bestowed upon the specialty artists was hearty. The introduction of the living donkey on the stage is the signal for storms of applause such as only follow the well known reputation of the gentlemen who have taken it in hand, fast success will crown their efforts.

NATION'S TRUST COMPANY.

Meeting of the Depositors--Statement from the Stockholders.

An adjourned meeting of the depositors of the Nation's Trust Company was held at the Ralston School House, last evening, for the purpose of hearing the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting.

The committee reported that the stockholders had given mortgages sufficient to cover all liabilities of the company, and that they were taking active measures to keep their agreement with the depositors.

The report was received and filed.

A committee of the stockholders being present, were asked for a statement, when Mr. Wm. Negley, a member of the committee, made the following statement:

Liabilities.....	$692,000
Assets.....	530,000
Deficit.....	$53,000
Fund of Cashier.....	$ 50,000
8 shares of stock, upon which he stockholders have been assessed, pro rata.....	160,000
	$210,000—210,000

Leaving a surplus in favor of the stockholders of..... $157,000

Mr. Lidell, from the Stockholders' Committee, reported that matters were now looking much brighter than they were a short time since. The delinquent stockholders were coming up to the work nobly, and the Receiver, A. Paley, who had for some time retarded business, was now at work and had entered suits in a number of cases. He had no hesitancy in stating that the stock holders would fully fulfill their contract or agreement with the depositors. The Committee then retired and the meeting proceeded to take action on the report which was, after considerable discussion, received and filed.

A vote of thanks was then returned to the Committee on Depositors, when the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place November 17th, 1874.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee.

A regular weekly meeting of the County Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon—S. P. Fulton, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. J. Woodwell, Secretary of the Vigilance Committee, reported progress. He stated that a full list of the Vigilance Committees for the sub-districts had not been completed, but would be finished in a few days.

Mr. Fetterman moved that the list be completed Tuesday next.

Mr. Woodwell said the committee would endeavor to have the list completed before Tuesday, and ready for publication.

Mr. Fox moved to amend Mr. Fetterman's motion, by making the list printed and ready for distribution by Tuesday next.

Mr. Phelps opposed the printing of the list, except such as were sent to speakers. He therefore moved to strike out the amendment to print, which was agreed to, and the original motion was carried.

Mr. Chalmers moved that the Executive Committee hold a meeting on Saturday next, to hear the report of the Vigilance Committee. Agreed to.

The Chairman read a communication from Russell Errett, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, relative to proceedings of a Republican field at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, copies of which were forwarded for distribution. The communication was received, and the papers referred to the Committee on Documents.

The subject of meetings was then taken up and discussed at considerable length. The Chairman, Mr. Fox, expressed his readiness to furnish speakers and other necessary facilities for as many meetings as might be desired. The report was received.

A report was read from Mr. F. P. Case, Chairman of the Printing Committee, which, after discussion, was received and filed.

On motion, the committee resolved to meet every day at two o'clock and every o'clock p. m., commencing on Monday next, and continuing until the end of the campaign.

A MAN MISSING.

Probable Murder—People of New Brighton Aroused—Search for the Body of the Supposed Victim.

About three weeks since, a young man named George Cooksey, came to New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., accompanied by a man named John Cluff. On the day after their arrival, Cooksey disappeared in a very mysterious manner, and has not since been heard of.

It appears that Cooksey and Cluff were working together at Cherry Valley, Ashtabula county, Ohio. Cluff proposed to go into the peddling business with Cooksey, and finally proceeded to this city to open a produce store. Cooksey accepted the proposition, and having about $175 in money, advanced a portion with which a horse and a wagon were purchased. They left together about the 21st of September, and three days afterwards arrived at New Brighton. They put up their horse at Edgar's stable, and secured boarding at Mr. Samuel Reed's. On the same day Cluff went to Mr. A. Boston's sick and commenced negotiating for an empty store room, in which he proposed to open a produce store. Both of the men also went to Mrs. Dinsmore's store, on Bridge street, and offered to purchase the business. The understanding was that the negotiations were to be concluded next day. On the following day, before coming to any definite terms, the young men hitched up their horse and started out for a short trip through the country, and passed in the direction of Daugherty's woods, in the rear of New Brighton. They were seen going along the road near Mr. Marshall's farm, and returned to New Brighton by a road near Mr. Marquis's, at the other end of the town. Some say that Cluff returned alone, but others assert that Cooksey was with him. However this may be, Cooksey did not again appear at his boarding-house, and Cluff announced that as his companion had gone away, the negotiations could not be concluded.

The next day Cluff drove away from New Brighton, and was next heard from at New Castle, where he sold a bundle of clothing which belonged to Cooksey. He then proceeded direct to Andover, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and without acquainting any of Cooksey's friends or relatives of the fact that he was missing, sold the horse and wagon to the man from whom they had been purchased, pocketed the money, and then left.

After Cluff had departed the friends of Cooksey began to grow suspicious, and instituted a search for Cluff, with a view of ascertaining from him some explanation of his singular conduct. After several days had elapsed it was ascertained that Cluff was at work in a saw mill at Evansburg, Crawford county, in this State. Charles a brother, and Mr. Edwin Furbur, an uncle, proceeded directly to Evansburg, and when they entered the mill Cluff approached them in a very friendly manner. In answer to their interrogatories he stated that Cooksey had left him at Beaver Falls, having disposed of his interest in the horse and wagon to him. His answers, however, were rather contradictory, and as he was wearing clothing identified as having belonged to the missing man, he was arrested, and is now confined in the jail at Jefferson, Ashtabula county. After his arrest he made entirely different statements, and his manner seems to have confirmed Cooksey's friends in their suspicion that the missing man has been foully dealt with. It was known that Cooksey had over $100 in cash when he started away, and it has since been ascertained that Cluff did not have more than five dollars.

On Friday of last week, the brother of the missing man arrived in New Brighton with a view of obtaining such information as might be procured of the movements of the party during their stay there. He found that Cluff did not stay at the boarding-house on the night preceding his final departure. He told those who inquired that he had stayed all night at a house on the bank of the canal, but this statement was promptly denied by the occupants of the house indicated.

On Sunday, a party of 100 men and boys organized a thorough search of Daugherty's Woods and Block-house Run, a deep ravine between New Brighton and Bridgewater Stations, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway. The search was continued until Monday evening, but no trace of the missing man were discovered.

Cooksey was about five feet seven or eight inches in height, about twenty-two years of age, light complexion, light hair and a small, light-colored mustache. When he left home he wore a brown coat and vest, striped pants, and a black felt hat. The brothers had been in the country only about six months, and lived with their uncle, Mr. Furbur, at Cherry Valley. The affair is shrouded in mystery, and the friends are anxious to obtain information. Cluff has been committed for a hearing on Wednesday of next week.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Justices Agnew, Sharswood, Williams and Mercur.

Lockhart & Frew vs. Bonsall, King & Co. Error to Common Pleas of Venango county. Argued by J. H. Hampton and Ash for plaintiffs in error, and C. T. Bonsall contra.

Kelly's appeal. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Roe Reisinger, Esq., for applicant, and McCoy, contra.

King's assignees vs. Morrow. Error to common Pleas of Erie. Argued by Lathy for plaintiff in error, and C. O. Bowman, Esq., contra.

Jesse A. Losse vs. G. H. Bissell & Co. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Reisinger for plaintiff in error, and Smith contra.

ADMISSIONS.

Calvin J. Heins, of Erie, on motion of D. B. McCreary, Esq.; Frederick W. Hays, of Venango county, 2m, motion of C. Reitzel, Esq.; Charles Corbet, of Jefferson county, on motion of A. L. Gordon, Esq., and George D. Buckley, of Erie, on motion of William Benson, Esq., were duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

PRISONERS REMOVED.

On motion of District Attorney Reed, Reuben Losh, indicted for personating a United States revenue officer, was ordered to be removed from the Lycoming jail to the Allegheny county jail. George W. Darsey was also ordered to be removed from the jail at this county to the Allegheny county jail for trial.

CASES TRIED.

United States vs. Frederick Hahn, indicted for carrying on business of wholesale liquor dealer without payment of special tax. Verdict guilty.

United States vs. Alfred D. Reno, indicted for carrying on business of rectifier without payment of license fee. Verdict guilty. Sentence suspended.

United States vs. George A. Bloome, Clearfield county. Indicted for retailing liquor without paying special tax. Defendant plead guilty. Sentence suspended.

United States vs. Geo. Hartle, Clarion county, indicted for not putting stamps on spigots of his stock. Defendant pleaded guilty to the first count. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

A. J. WOOLSLAYER, a prominent citizen of the East End, died yesterday of typhoid fever. He was a carpenter and builder, and formerly ticket agent of the Allegheny Railroad at the East Liberty. He served a term in Councils shortly after consolidation.

MR. W. A. MCGUFFIN was thrown from his buggy yesterday morning, whilst driving from his residence into the city. The accident was caused by colliding with another vehicle. Although considerably bruised, Mr. M. was able to attend to business yesterday.

THE LANCASTER *Express* of the 19th inst. says: Last week a notice was received at our business office, purporting to be the marriage of Mr. Scott Witwer, of this county, to a lady of Pittsburgh. The name of Mr. Witwer was signed to the request to publish, the notice was inserted in the daily and weekly, and we received from Mr. Witwer this morning reveals the fact that the notice was a fabrication and his name forged. The publishers of the *Express* will pay a liberal reward for the detection and conviction of the author of this or any similar fraud.

AT a meeting of the several Commanderies Knights Templar, held in this city on Monday evening, to make arrangements for attending the triennial convocation of the Grand Encampment, which is to be held at Washington on the 1st day of December, after some discussion it was decided that it was inadvisable to take a band from the city, and the committee then read a communication from the R. E. Grand Commandery, setting forth that the route proposed by Messrs. Cook, Sons & Jenkins had been adopted, and on motion it was decided to adopt the same route as the Jenkins proposed. The Committee of Arrangements were instructed to prepare and issue a circular to the Knights of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, which would contain all necessary information for the guidance of those who propose taking the pilgrimage.

H. ANSHUTZ & SON,

Stove Manufacturers.

located at No. 214 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and 196 Ohio street, Allegheny, are manufacturers of the new Cook Stove, Sweet's Home Extra. Also the celebrated Beacon Light stove. Also for a complete assortment of Ranges, Grate-fronts, Fenders, &c. Particular attention is given to retail customers and dealers.

$10 to $1,000

invested in stocks and gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for pamphlet. Tuttle Bridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. d*

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.
Sulphite of Lime
Sulphite of Lime

will keep cider sweet and in excellent condition for any length of time. Persons desirous of preserving this wholesome beverage during the fall and winter can do so, at a very small cost, by using this preparation. It does not affect the taste or change the character of the cider in the least degree, and its use is accompanied by very little trouble. Sold very cheap, wholesale and retail, by

McCLARREN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street.

Also, 67 Fifth avenue, and at corner Smithfield and Fifth avenue, dealers in and importers of pure drugs, chemicals, trusses, braces, French and English perfumery and soaps, Saunders' face powder, Atkinson's White Rose, Lubin's extracts and soaps, best English hair and tooth brushes, Buffalo dressing combs, fine sponges, English and American hair brushes, Scotch oatmeal. All genuine and at low prices.

Something New in the Stove Line.

Sweet Home, Extra.—A new Cook Stove for wood or coal, manufactured for wholesale and retail trade by Shriver, Allen & Co., 214 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and 196 Ohio street, Allegheny.

An Elegant Ridge Avenue Building Site.

For sale, 25 feet on Ridge avenue by 120 to an alley. This property is situated in one of the most fashionable, desirable and convenient portions of Allegheny City, near the elegant residences of Lincoln and Allegheny avenues and other fine portions on Ridge. Any person looking for a site for a home would do well to examine it. Will make terms and prices advantageous to buyers. Enquire of A. R. Carpenter, Pennsylvania Railroad freight yard, corner of Seventh avenue and grant street, Pittsburgh.

The Nature of the Indictments.

In order to keep business moving merchants find it necessary, in these dull times, to offer special inducements to customers. The most enterprising present the strongest temptations to unwilling buyers, and in manner corresponds the character of this class is Mr. A. Rosatter, of the Boston Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, who has inaugurated auction sales of all his stock, and is now selling goods at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere in the city. These facts should be remembered that all garments kept at this house are faultless in style and workmanship, and perfect in all respects to suit that can be made to measure. Any of our readers who have not yet purchased their winter clothing will be agreeably surprised on examining the goods and obtaining the figures at which they are selling.

The Busy Season

of the year is now in full blast, and especially during the next and last week of the Gift Concert, for which Tuttle Bridge & Co. are lucky. As the 30th of November is day on the drawing approximates the demand for tickets swells till it rushes on like a mountain torrent, and threatens to exhaust the supply long before the day of drawing. Everybody knows this is the last Concert, and that the schemes offered is more inviting than any ever offered in the world before; that there is $2,500.00 to be divided among the ticket-holders in $5,000 prizes, and that there is one in every five tickets. This makes a very busy season.

DEATH OF DR. MURDOCH.

Testimony of Dr. LeMoyne—Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

Yesterday morning Dr. LeMoyne, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the late Dr. Murdoch, gave his testimony. He requested Drs. James King, C. B. King, Ren. McCann and Estep to assist him in the examinations, and at a consultation on Tuesday afternoon these gentlemen made an investigation as thorough as a reasonable time would allow. They examined the brain and found the tissue of it quite healthy. There was some congestion of the vessels connected with it, and some adhesion of the membrane to the skull, which was evidence of a former injury. There were no symptoms indicating recent inflammation. The heart and lungs were examined. The lungs were healthy, and the heart was of natural size and appearance. The tissue of it was rather soft and pale, but not unusual; but there was nothing found which indicated a sufficient cause for the sudden death. An examination of these abnormal organs essential to a thorough investigation was had. The stomach was removed and transferred to the Coroner, and will undergo sufficient analysis to determine the presence of fatal poison. There was no difference of opinion among the doctors. There were no perceptible marks of violence on the body. Mr. Wm. Murdoch, it is seemed, none of the physicians were able to account for. The slight softness of the heart, and the fact of the pallet found in the bed, are usually found, they did not consider sufficient; the deceased might have died a half hour or perhaps, an hour before the doctor arrived; he was lying on his right side, naturally balanced, and not as if he had been placed there.

At the conclusion of the doctor's testimony, the jury found themselves unable to ascertain the cause of death, and rendered a verdict of death from unknown causes.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Survey Committee visited Homewood avenue yesterday, to examine into the proposed change. Nothing in the matter will be reported on at the next meeting.

A CONSTABLE named Evan Davis, attached to the office of Alderman Gripp, was arrested for his wife with abandonment and refusing to support his family, gave bail for a hearing, before Alderman Gripp, this morning.

D. SHELTON, lodged an information before the same Alderman, against James Menninger, of Wood's Run, charging him with receiving stolen goods, including clothing belonging to parties to steal. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

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Mr. Lysle stated that he was on the committee which was appointed to confer with the New Orleans *Bulletin*, in reference to a communication published in that paper defaming the character of a member of the Exchange, but stated that the committee was not ready to report, as yet.

Captain Bailey moved that a committee of nine be appointed to take some action upon business relating to the Exchange. The Chair appointed Messrs. N. J. Bigley, Simpson Horner, Madison Bates, and Jas. Lysle, Addison Lysle, D. Risher, Jos. A. Stone, James Gilmore and J. P. Smith as the committee.

Mr. Oliver stated that the attention of the City Engineer should be called to the bar which was forming in the Monongahela river above the Pan Handle Railroad bridge from a sewer which runs into the river near that point. It is to be hoped that the *Leader-press* will pay a liberal reward for the detection and conviction of the author of this or any similar fraud.

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POLITICAL.

State.

THE CANVASS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.
Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
BROOKVILLE, PA., October 19, 1874.

When bees swarm and leave their hive, men, women and children try to attract them to alight in some spot by making all manner of noises. A great many Democrats left their hive during the campaign of 1872, rather than vote for Brown, of the Clarion *Democrat*, and have not yet found a spot on which to rest. In order that these wanderers should be hived, it was agreed that a tin whistle, an iron pan and a cow bell should be furnished bee-hunter Sycamore Brown. He blew his whistle, drummed on his pan and rang his cow bell to get them to alight on Mr. Jenks, but all of no use—they won't hive a bit. He calls for spirits from the vasty deep, but they won't come. He tells them White drinks whisky, but no one believes him. He makes all manner of charges against White, and every one knows the charges to be false, so poor Brown, the man who *wrigglyed* himself into the temporary chairmanship of a Democratic convention by false representations, is about as effectually dried up as an Egyptian mummy, and he looks with horror as he recognizes the fact that a great many Democrats will vote for White.

The Senatorial Convention of the Thirty-seventh district adjourned without making a nomination, and from present appearances Porter and Winslow will both be candidates. This is to be regretted, but can't be helped. In my opinion, Col. Porter should have yielded to Winslow, and the latter has failed to do justice, and injured the party in this county. I only cannot see how it can be otherwise. I positively refuse to run for Senator in this county, and the Democracy of Jefferson county will vote for White for Congress, because he is *unexceptionable, and because he is the nominee of the Republican party*; and they will vote for Winslow for Senator for the same reason; and the Republican party will be about solid for both of them.

To the Republicans throughout the district I will say, do your duty and Jefferson county will be all right. We know the charge as to White's intemperance to be a *lie*. We pay no attention to the "Democratic slang and vile epithets poured out on White. We respect George A. Jenks as a citizen; we trust him as a lawyer, but we differ with him in his political record, *especially during the recent campaign*, and we think he so far as morals are concerned, he is one whit better than Harry White, and we know Jenks to be a temperate man. We do not intend to decide this issue on any other ground than the political record of the candidates and the parties they represent. If Jenks is elected, he is expected to vote with the Democrats and sustain that party in their most ultra measures, as he has always done. If White is elected, every one knows from his past record what he will do.

Now let bee hunter, tin whistle, iron pan, cow bell Brown, of the Clarion *Democrat*, the successful competitor for the ten cent pool, give his tin whistle another blast. A. P. H.

THE SENATORSHIP IN INDIANA AND JEFFERSON.
Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
EVANSVILLE, October 20, 1874.

Within the last week, political matters have assumed quite a lively status. In the COMMERCIAL of one day last week, I noticed an article, which to my mind reflects considerable discredit to Colonel Porter, one of our candidates for State Senate. Quite a harmful inference might be drawn from it, and in justice to the Colonel, I will correct it by saying that after repeated ballots by the conferees of both counties, it was very evident no conclusion could be had; both sets were determined to stick. Hunt was the candidate. Finally, after having talked the matter over, each set of conferees, all being in the same room, made their nomination, the Jefferson county men nominating Mr. Winslow, and the Indiana county men nominating Colonel Porter, and all parted good friends. Some time previous to the meeting of the conferees, last week, urging Colonel Porter to withdraw from the canvass. This comes with very bad grace. The argument advanced was personal, and we were in no little astonished when we read it, well knowing that the record of the Colonel is without blemish in this or any other county, as the Mr. Winslow whose name was used to say derogatory to him; nevertheless, charity begins at home, and we well know that there is no man in the county who possessed more votes than the Colonel would receive, not only in the Republican party but also in the opposite party. He has a splendid record as a soldier, and nearly 1,000 of the soldiers who served under and with him on the field will support him on the day of election; and certainly this is very commendatory. From all we can learn the Colonel will be elected by a handsome majority. We want tried men and true, and our voters think the Colonel is *the man*. B.

The Democracy of Philadelphia have nominated William A. Winterer for City Controller.

A large and enthusiastic Republican mass meeting was held at Parker City on Monday evening, at which Senator John Scott and Gen. Harry White were the principal speakers.

No time is to be lost now. Only a few more weeks remain for work. The election news from Ohio and Indiana has given the Democracy courage. Let there be meetings and addresses, and plenty of them.

Presumably, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Democratic organ of the West, knows what it is talking about when it says: "This election (Ohio) means that there should be a tariff for revenue only." The meaning of the Pennsylvania election, if we mistake not, is that there shall be a tariff for protection.

We have reports from all over the county in reference to the feeling in regard to the nominations. We are safe in saying that no ticket has ever been made in this county which is more satisfactory to the people. Everybody is pleased with our candidates. We will carry the largest vote in November. —*Mauch Chunk Coal Gazette.*

The Pittsburgh *Post* thinks that as there are more Republicans than Democrats in the United States Senate there is no danger of passing the reciprocity treaty. Exactly. And for this reason the Republican majority in the Senate should be maintained, and to do this every Republican candidate for the Legislature should be elected as the best means of securing a Republican Senator as the successor of John Scott.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Norristown *Defender* does not yet accept the nomination of Dr. Acker for Congress. It thinks his nomination the worst thing for the party that could have happened. Our own information from Montgomery is to the same effect. In some districts of that county Sweely has no strength of nearly all the voters, without regard to party. In fact his majority in Montgomery may possibly rival what we are able to give in Bucks.—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

Is there a true Republican in our own county willing to have a Democrat cast a vote for him for United States Senator? Is there a Republican in the county willing to trust a Democrat with the tariff question and other great interests that will come before the Legislature for adjustment during the next two years? We must settle our own differences among ourselves, and that speedily. How are we to do it, is the great question for consideration.—*Delaware County Republican.*

The Democrats of Lehigh county have put it nomination the following ticket: Assembly—James Kimmett, of Hanover; John H. Fogle, of Upper Macungie, and George T. Gross, of Allentown. Sheriff—Edward Zimmerman, of Allentown. District Attorney—C. J. Erdman, of Allentown. Recorder—John F. Seibert, of North Whitehall. County Commissioner—Daniel Lauer, of Lower Macungie. Director of the Poor—James Hartzell, of Allentown. District Surveyor—Tobias Kressler. Trustees of the Academy—Samuel Gabriel, Dr. Wm. Herbst and Isaias Rehrig. Delegates to State Convention (1875)—John D. Stiles, Jacob S. Dillenger, Wm. H. Snowden, J. Frank Reichard, Congressional Conference—M. H. Horn, Dr. C. F. Schultz, Ed. Harvey, J. E. Trimmer, R. E. Wright.

Vermont.

REELECTION OF SENATOR EDMUNDS.

MONTPELIER, Vt., October 20.—The Senate to-day elected George F. Edmunds United States Senator from Vermont for six years from the 4th of March next.

Illinois.

SECOND AND THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

CHICAGO, October 20.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the First district, held here to-day, nominated Hon. Sidney Smith; and the Republicans of the Third district renominated Hon. Charles B. Farwell by acclamation.

TROUTS.

MAYORALTY ELECTION IN NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, IND., October 20.—At the special election held in this city to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mayor Kunkle, W. B. Richardson, the Democratic nominee, was elected Mayor by a majority of about five hundred. There was no great excitement, but earnest work done by the candidates and their friends. The vote of the city was about five hundred short of the election last week at the State election.

General.

There is a young Democratic lawyer in Columbus who is trying to qualify himself for the party nomination for Supreme Judge next fall. If he don't—*Ohio Statesman tremens* he will succeed.—*Journal.*

The "wide awake" Democrats of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana, have been in their Shreveport organ a long and [illegible] address, in which they announce the decapitation of Kellogg's officials and the installation of McEnery men in their places; and declare that it will be their duty, in case "the usurping State dynasty, called the Kellogg government," shall attempt to oust them, "to resist the minions of the usurper to the bitter end." Should the national troops interfere, the people "will yield only to overwhelming Federal force." The last ditch talk is a trifle antiquated in flavor, but it serves to indicate the rebellious temper of the people.

Illinois Farming.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We have just returned to Chicago, from our summer vacation, spent with friends in Bureau county, Ill., and the spirit moveth me to send you some notes on Western farming. Our host and his brother, two "heirs of all the ages," brought their inheritance of moral and physical manhood, and nothing more, from Eastern Ohio to Bureau county twenty-five years ago, and each took up a quarter section of land. For years they drew their surplus grain fifteen miles, taking ropes and chains with which to haul their wagons out of sloughs when they got in, and all they had to do was to get their horses out on firm ground, make a path for themselves with prairie grass, carry out their grain, bag by bag, hitch the ropes to the wagon, then to the horses, draw it out, load up and go on. A trip was a good day's work for man and beast, and they always knew when roads were good, for then there was fever, typhoid fever, diptheria and accidents, with doctors coming ten or twenty miles, at ten dollars a visit, and a sad percentage of deaths among their patients, wear and tear of body and soul; but the old Quaker stamina which had resisted the persecution of Old and New England, was more than a match for the circumstances of pioneer life. The eldest, our host, now owns twenty-one hundred acres of land, in a body, worth fifty dollars an acre unimproved. His house, on the highest point, would be elegant for a gentleman's country seat in any country. It is built to catch sunshine, is scientifically warmed and ventilated, elegantly finished and luxuriously furnished. The library of standard works is well selected, while the daily papers and choice periodical literature are on the table, brought almost to the door by the fine horses. The piano is of fine tone, and the family appreciate the finest music. Their horse is seldom without visitors, who are often distinguished ones from far away; but if the Lady Clara Vere de Vere were there, she would eat with the haymakers, unless it were more convenient to have her ladyship come to the second table. She would be duly announced to, and expected to recognize them, and though she sat at one end of the table and they at the other, no obstacle to part in the conversation, eat off the same snowy damask, from the same quality of china, glass and silver which served her host's family, and would show no sign of being out of place. Of the seventy head of horses on the farm there is always a number in the stables ready for use, plenty of buggies double and single, covered and uncovered, but no coach, saddles and bridles so that every one who wishes can ride. Of the horses one is valued at five thousand dollars, his special merit being "a square trot." In the three months I passed with this family I came to "talk horse," and was quite educated out of my preference for "a good safe horse that can travel twelve miles in four hours," which will do on our rocky, Pennsylvania mountain roads. They would be quite out of place here, but it took me some time to learn to feel comfortable behind an English cart-horse doing a mile in four-mile heats and won purses. To see her go over the ground, at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour, with a step so light that the scarce scurried to touch, it was too much like going through the air on a broom stick; but her owner says it costs no more to raise a colt worth one thousand dollars than one worth thirty, and "Lady Thornleaf, the fastest quarter horse" in this region, is running races with her colt in his pasture lot.

He only had about a hundred head of cattle last summer because the drought burnt up the pasture. One hundred and fifty are now being fed for the Eastern market, and will soon be ready for the cars.

The brother owns one thousand acres, adjoining, has fifty thousand dollars worth of blooded cattle—all cattle do not have blood—and so many black Berkshire pigs that the fields seem to be alive with them. Their progenitors came from Prince Albert's model farm in England, and their owner is now about to build five to twenty-five dollars each. He only raises horses for his own use; but has a span of which almost any city millionaire would be proud. They are not for sale, because "you see, the children like them, and a woman can drive them." After the owner has hitched them to his double buggy, to watch the sale of his early fat, and wipe the perspiration from a head and face which always reminded me of the heads of Canova, then mount to his seat, and, with a touch of the whip over the lines, take up the reins of his horses that dare not be touched with a whip, but for which sixty miles a day is only good exercise, to sit by him and look about, and hear his history of the country through which you pass, and its connection with that of the whole country, his opinion of the religious, political and moral relations of these and other days, his plans for the improvement of schools, his reasons for not voting for General Grant a third time, &c., &c., engage the mind of a man who must be peculiarly American, and of the basis on which our republic rests. True, we are afflicted with trading politicians, but there is a large body behind them who have the wealth of the country, and do not trade in principles or platforms—a people who do not care to buy any man, and are not, themselves, for sale.

Notwithstanding all the degeneracy of the times, there is honesty and intelligence enough in this country to save several republics, if properly finished and liberal opportunities for industry and economy to acquire wealth and the influence it brings. I travelled considerably through this country, visiting scattered friends and relatives during; and everywhere found competence which in other lands would be wealth, intelligence and a desire for improvement, signs of mental and moral progress; but what impressed me most was the style of living common among farmers. Their houses are better and better furnished than those of Pennsylvania farmers of equal means. They take more papers, buy more books, take more recreation. The women are not so tied down to drudgery, as are the wives and daughters of Pennsylvania farmers. They are better educated, look happier, ride and read more, but work less. Women in this State do not work in the field and garden, do milk cows and pigs what they are worth, as they do in thousands of cases in the Keystone State and farmers do not hoard away cash in old stockings, and teapots, to tempt burglars and murderers. They invest their money, or put it in bank, beautify their homes and surround themselves and families with comfort, as the ordinary Pennsylvania farmer does not dream of doing. They need to travel in order to learn how to live, a science in which Americans, generally, require lessons in the primary department.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

The International Postal Treaty.

The *Journal de Geneve* publishes the postal treaty concluded at the recent Congress, which now awaits the ratification of the governments represented thereat. The countries comprised in the treaty will form a single postal territory, and letters not exceeding fifteen grammes in weight will be forwarded from any part of it to another for twenty-five cents. As a transitional measure, however, and for fiscal or other reasons, any country may raise the rate to thirty-two cents or reduce it to twenty cents. Letters exceeding that weight will be charged proportionately, and the prepaid the rate will be doubled. In case of a sea transport more than three hundred marine miles of 1,852 metres each, an extra rate may be exacted, not exceeding half the ordinary rate may be imposed